INSIST UPON HAVING
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,199—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

VISITORS TO THE OL...
SOUTH ... Complete Residential Lei...
KENSING...
Contains over 300 Apart... ment, Furnished with all Modern Luxury. Two Minutes from the Park, Kensington Gardens, the Aerial Institute, and in the midst of Agreeable Quarters.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
R.I. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th Jan.
† BALLARAT	4800	W. J. Nasher	15th "
R.M. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
† SHANNON	4186	F. Cole	29th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLARAT	4800	W. J. Nasher	12th "
† CARTHAGE	3997	J. R. London	19th "
R.M. PENINSULAR	6997	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4186	F. Cole	5th Mar.
R.M. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
† CARTHAGE	3997	J. R. London	19th "
R.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4186	F. Cole	2nd April.
R.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th "
CARTHAGE	3997	J. R. London	16th "
R.M.I. PENINSULAR	6997	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
SHANNON	4186	W. Cole	30th "
R.M.L. EGYPT	5000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	3997	J. R. London	14th "
R.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
* SHANNON	4186	F. Cole	28th "

The Steamers marked R. I. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked R. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.

The Steamers marked R. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT,

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
EMPERATRIX	T. Ramovich	4,713	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March, 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 370	Rs. 225	Rs. 130

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 2nd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.
POSEIDON	H. Mayer	3,385	12th Feb., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 660	Rs. 375
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 595

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, on 26, Gabbard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messagerie Maritime Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis.	4,384	31st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Rangoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 5, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SALAZIE	4,254	Peni	21st Jan., 1898.
KAOS	6,000	Fiadio	18th Feb., 1898.
SYDNEY	4,393	Aubert	Tuesday, 15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,674	Henice	13th Jan. 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road', Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

BOMBAY—5, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—54, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—5, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 500 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.

PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.

Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.

DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashe se sent for Collection.

TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of th day.

ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.

VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimising expense, at CLIENTS' Service.

STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.

GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and interest and Dividends collected.

LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.

MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 5, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.

ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.

Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.

Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Special Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied to any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

REPORTS received. Rate of Interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 12, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 8th Jan., 1898, at 5 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., sailing at Veraval, Mangrole Porebundar, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 12th Jan., 1898 at 10 a.m., sailing at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Lingg, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Basrah in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHUPRA" 1,977 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898,

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, & ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898 sailing at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the Various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

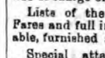
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th January, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *VIA* KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
S. S. CITY OF KHIOS	2,132	Kinloch	About the 18th Jan 1898.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Funkahs and every comfort for first-class Passengers. Apply to

FORBES, FORBES & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 25th December, 1897.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest en route.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Pisa, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,

THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,

Warrants

A CERTIA PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used his Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic fliers and sold thousands and thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,

WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diptheria Pain in Side, Lame Back Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhoea, Congestive Chills, Sprains Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts Wounds, Old Sore, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 2 p.m.

Will remain here up to 15th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, 1911 Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low-est rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE STEWARDS W. I. Turf Club will DAY, the 9th instant, at Grand Stand, at 2-30 P.M., applications for forms accompanied by the amount of fee to be made at the office, W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

Bombay, 5th January, 1898.

MADRAS RACES.

1st SPRING MEETING 1898.

OWNERS are REMINDED that the 2nd Entrances for the 1st Spring Meeting to be held on the 4th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, close on SATURDAY, the 15th January, 1898.

Special attention is drawn to 1st para. of General Condition No. 9.

NOTICE.—Second Entry for Island Plate is Rs. 50, not Rs. 30, as shown in Programme.

J. CAMPBELL,
Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Underwriters' Association will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1898, at 4 P.M., to consider—(with a view to revision)—the Tariff of Rates for Insurance on Native Craft Business, as adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Association held on 21st September, 1897.

Representatives of Companies, not members of the Association, are also invited to attend.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Bombay, 31st December, 1897.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and/or SELL, first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHOLIBAI LUXIMIBAI BUNDWAD KARIM, has contracted TO SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 161, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land of the quit and ground rent, tenure, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Bombay, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 292 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 2121, 2113, to 2118, 2179, New Nos. A 2227, 2251, 2256, Old Survey Nos. 298, 297, 296, and New Survey Nos. 2-5497, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Jamsetji Edulji Tiotiwalla, and partly by that of Hejunji Edulji Soonawalla, on the West, by the Khotwadi 9th Lane aforesaid, on the North by the property of Abdul Rahiman Hassum, and on the South by the property of Hormusji Adarji Mistri, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under No. 2000 B and Street No. 4 B and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.—Dated this 4th day of January 1898.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM AND KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE SOUTHERN INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of January, 1898, at 3-30 p.m., TO CONFIRM the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 23rd December, 1897.

1. That the Firm of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co. and the partners or partner of that firm be, and they are, hereby authorised, if they so desire, to assign to Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co. their appointment as Secretaries and Agents of the Company, and the Commission and Emolument derived therefrom or attached thereto and the benefit of the agreement, dated the 6th of October, 1897, and made between Framjee Jehangeer Hormusjee (carrying on business as Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company) and the Company, upon condition that a Deed of Novation (a form to be approved by the Board of Directors of the Company) be executed by the said partner or partners of the Firm of Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company in favour of the Company.

2. That Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company and the partner or partners who now constitute or may hereafter constitute the said firm be, and they are, hereby appointed as from the 6th of January, 1898, the Secretaries and Agents of the Company in the place of Messrs. Jehangheer Hormusjee and Co., for the unexpired residue of the term of 5½ years from the date of the Registration of the Company upon terms and conditions similar to those contained in the agreement between the Company and its present Agents, dated the 6th of October, 1897, and with the same powers and authorities as are now vested in the present Agents under and by virtue of the said agreement and the Articles of Association of the Company, and that the Directors be authorised to enter into an agreement between the Company and Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co.

3. That the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the following Article for Article 102, namely :—

"102. The general management of the ordinary business of affairs of the Company shall, subject to the control of the Board, be in perpetuity called the Agents of the Company, and such Agents shall be the Firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co., of Bombay, and the partner or partners at present constituting or who may hereafter constitute the said firm, and the said firm shall, on their entering into an agreement in that behalf with the Company be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company for the residue of the term of 5½ years to be computed from the date of the Registration of the Company, and shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Directors shall think fit, provided that such remuneration shall in no case exceed one quarter anna per pound avoirdupois, and in the event of the Company being wound up at any time within the residue of the said term of twenty-five years, the said firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Co. shall be entitled to receive and shall receive from the said Company or the Liquidators thereof as compensation for the loss of their said appointment the sum of Rs. 51,000, which shall be in full satisfaction of their claims in respect of such loss of their appointment."

4. That the Memorandum of Association be altered by substituting the following Clause for Clause 4 thereof, namely :—

"4. The Firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company of Bombay and the partner or partners at present constituting or who may hereafter constitute the said firm shall, on their entering into an agreement in that behalf with the Company, be the Secretaries and Agents of the Company for the residue of the term of 25 years to be computed from the date of the Registration of the Company, and shall be entitled to such remuneration as the Directors shall think fit, provided that such remuneration shall in no case exceed one quarter anna per pound avoirdupois, and in the event of the Company being wound up at any time within the said term of twenty-five years the said Firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company shall be entitled to receive and shall receive from the Company or the Liquidators thereof as compensation for the loss of their said appointment the sum of Rs. 51,000, which shall be in full satisfaction of their claims in respect of such loss of their appointment."

The words Mooljee Jaitha Sons and Company shall be substituted for the words Jehangheer Hormusjee and Company in the marginal note to Clause 4th of the Memorandum of Association.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHEER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

No. 2, Dalal Street, Bombay, 20th December, 1897.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE, THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.

CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG *via* SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 44 days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 5, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

DISINFECTANTS! DISINFECTANTS

Extract from the *Times of India* of the 6th January, 1898, on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report.

"The Ideal Drug from the point of view of simplicity is one of the COAL TAR Series, which to be a good Deodorant and Disinfectant only requires the addition of Water and the loan of the mixing stick. Several of the cheaper ones, that, like the more expensive ones, form a milky fluid, an emulsion with water, have been tried by Officers of large experience of the plague, who speak of them highly for their Deodorising power and the simplicity of their arrangement."

TREACHER'S CREASOTINE

is an excellent example of the kind of Disinfectant alluded to in the above article. A product of Coal Tar, it mixes easily with water, and requires no other preparation, to be immediately ready for use. For the Disinfection of dwellings, &c., for removing offensive smells neutralizing and destroying contagion, this preparation is especially valuable.

Extract from an article in the *Times of India* on Dr. Hankin's Plague Report, 6th January, 1898 :—

"Corrosive Sublimate is one of the most Patent Germicides, but its value is discounted by every drug added to secure its solubility."

NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE

WITH COPPER DISINFECTANT

entirely meets this objection, being a POWDER in which is contained NAPTHALINE, PERCHLORIDE of MERCURY, and SULPHATE of COPPER in proper proportions. This Powder is recommended as a powerful and reliable agent for the destruction of Micrococcie and Bacilli action. Its volatile principle, Napthol, thoroughly disinfects and aromatises the atmosphere, driving off insect pests, and its Perchloride and Copper principles, on coming into contact with a damp surface, immediately combines with the liquid, thoroughly sterilises it and at once prevents the production of Bacilli, or destroys existing sources of infection, hence its utility in every conceivable case.

Extract from *Times of India*, January 6th, 1898.

"The Commercial Carbolic Acid does not take to water so readily as that which is more chemically pure, beads of Acid float about undissolved at the top of the pail, showing no reality of solution."

The object in mixing Carbolic Acid with water is to obtain a distribution of its disinfecting powers over given areas, but this can be brought about equally well by combining the Acid with a suitable base in the form of powder.

TREACHER'S CARBOLIC POWDER

15 per cent. 15 per cent.

Mixed in proportion of fifteen per cent. of Carbolic Acid, gives all the advantages which can be obtained from using the same Acid in conjunction with water, and from the facility with which it can be used and carried about is in many respects superior.

Disinfectants sold by this Company are made from materials which are obtained from the BEST ENGLISH SOURCES OF SUPPLY, and which are GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY.

PRICES—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
CREASOTINE, 8 oz. Bottle	0 6	0 7
" 32 oz. "	1 0	1 2
" 1 Gal. Tin	3 0	3 6
" 5 Gal. Drums	14 0	15 12
NAPTHO-SUBLIMATE, Box of 7 lbs.	1 4	1 7
" " " 14 lbs.	2 4	2 8
" " " 28 lbs.	4 0	4 8
" " " 1 cwt.	12 8	14 0
TREACHER'S CARBOLIC ACID, per Gal.	3 8	4 0
" " " 5 Gal. Drums	15 0	17 0
TREACHER'S 15 o/o CARBOLIC POWDER, per Cwt.	10 8	11 12
" " " per ton	190 0	212 0
" " " in Tins of 2 lbs.	0 8	0 9
" " " 28 lbs.	3 0	3 6

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS FOR QUANTITIES.

All the above are ready for immediate delivery in any quantities.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA, POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,983,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND.

Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,

1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Are received by DIRECT IMPORTATION and are GUARANTEED.

Quarterly Price List on Application } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE"

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle in Bombay by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

UNDER ROYAL PATRON...

THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO...

HELICAL TUBE MACH...

The HELICAL TUBE is TWICE THE STRENGTH ... weight) of any other Tube used in the construction of Cycle ...

THE FOLLOWING 1897 MODELS KEPT IN STO...

		Rs.
Model "Z" Gents' Roadster, 33lbs.	Cash.	450
" "P" " Roadster, 32lbs.	"	410
" "S" " Roadster, 35lbs.	"	350
" "O" " Road Racer, 26lbs.	"	360
" "R" " Road Racer, 29lbs.	"	330
" "G" Lady's Roadster, 31lbs.	"	410
" "H" " Roadster, 34lbs.	"	330
" "N" Girls' Roadster, 30lbs.	"	360
" "S" Gents' Tricycle, 45lbs	"	375

PRICES AND WEIGHTS GIVEN ARE FOR MACHINES ... WITH DUNLOP-WELCH PNEUMATIC TYRES, ... MODEL "N," WHICH HAS CUSHION TYRES.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LD...

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHI... LIFE ASSURANCE COMPAN...

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected ... Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 189...

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Accumulated ...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	33,29,...
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,67,0...

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has ... whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion ... testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises ... in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS :—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bom...

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIE...

(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDO...

(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE IN

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Direction of EDWIN GEACH.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH JANUARY,

AND FOR THE

FRIDAY, SATURDAY AND MONDAY FOLLOWING.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.

In the first appearance in the East of

THE CONJURING GENIUS OF THE AGE.

CARL HERTZ. Assisted by CARL HERTZ.
CARL HERTZ. MLLE D'ALTON. CARL HERTZ.

Third in each is indistinguishable air of brilliancy about the whole remarkable performance of this great entertainer that his appearance is hailed with delight and applause.

ALL CLASSES OF THE COMMUNITY

desirous of participating in an entertainment unique in character, tasteful or innocent but hearty amusement, with nothing to offend, and much to recommend.

Patronised to crowds by the ELITE and POPULACE EVERYWHERE.

Who has not read of the Success of

CARL HERTZ?

A record reign of triumphs achieved in his entertainment of Wonders and Congress of apparent Miracles.

Packed and Delighted Audiences Everywhere.

See the Great Illusions

AFTER THE FLOOD
STROUBAIKA
AEROLITHE
VANITY FAIR
AND THE
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE
CINEMATOGRAPHE.
Animated Pictures in Colours

A SURE FOUR NIGHTS BOOM.

Box Plan, Arrangements Plan for the four Evening Performances and the Matinee (Saturday after) will be on view at SOUNDY and Co.'s, Waterplay next, when seats for the brief season may be secured.

PRICES FOR THE MILLION:—
Rs. 3, 2, 1, (Natives 2 as.)

TIVOLI THEATRE, BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT
AND
EVERY EVENING
MONS. GEO. LAMBERT D'ARC'S
NEW MARIONETTES.

SATURDAY'S PERFORMANCES CROWDED! DON'T FORGET THE EARLIEST SHOW IN THE WORLD,

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME, WITH PANTOMIME

"BLUE BEARD,"

NEXT GRAND MATINEE,

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, AT 4 P.M.

Plan now open at SOUNDY & Co.

PRICE Rs. 3, 2, 1, and 8 annas.

CHILDREN Half Price.

Military and Navy half prices, Rs. 2 and Re. 1 seats. Doors open at 9-30. Overture at 9-15. Carriages at 11-30.

HARRY DENT, Manager.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

A SERIES of Twelve Special LECTURES on LOCOMOTIVES and LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING, will be given at the above Institute on SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, (beginning with SATURDAY, the 15th JANUARY, 1898, at 3 o'clock). It will be specially adapted for the instruction of Apprentices in LOCOMOTIVE WORKSHOPS and OTHERS.

Fee for the whole course, Rs. 12.

C. N. WADIA,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 8 for the half year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 24th instant, to Registered Shareholders on and from December, 1897.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 8th, 1898.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank, will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 14th to FRIDAY the 28th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, January 8th, 1898.

MSETJEE NUSSERWANJEE TATA DOWMENT FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION AND ADVANCEMENT OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA.

STUDENTSHIPS enabling the recipients to proceed to Europe for the acquirement of knowledge in any department of Science, Art or Literature, and thereby fitting themselves to enter the Higher Civil Service are OPEN for competition to Students who have displayed marked ability in the University career. One Studentship only, while the other is open to any Graduate or Undergraduate of either University career should be made to the Honorary Secretary of the Trustees, Buildings, Fort, Bombay, who will, on application, forward terms and conditions of the Studentships.

[illegible]

TARAPOREWALA SONS & CO.,

BOOKSELLERS,

ADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

OMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

[illegible] Gazette Office on the Days of Mail for Europe.

[illegible] contains—
[illegible] Market Report.
Reports during the Week.
[illegible] of Bullion.
[illegible] Imports of Piece-Goods, Bombay from Great Britain up to [illegible] for the month, and the same week as in 1896 and 1895, respectively.
[illegible] and Rates of Exchange.
[illegible] in Bombay Harbour on the date of [illegible] and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels [illegible] and Engagements.

[illegible] Subscription in advance....Rs 10.

[illegible] Copy.....Annas 4.

[illegible] Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOOK SELLERS,

BOMBAY.

NOTABLE NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
By Sara Grand. "The Beth Book."	4 8
By John Oliver Hobbes. "The School for Saints." Paper covers, Rs. 2. Cloth binding	2 8
By Mrs. F. H. Burnett. "His Grace of Osmonde."	4 8
By Major Younghusband. "Indian Frontier Warfare."	7 14
By S. R. Crockett. "Lochinvar." Rs. 2 and	2 8
" " "Sir Toady Lion."	4 8
By Flora Annie Steel. "In the Permanent Way." Paper covers, Rs. 2. Cloth binding	2 8
By Colonel Cooper-King. "A Short History of the British Army."	4 8
By Edna Lyall. "Wayfaring Men." Rs. 2 and	2 8
By Mark Twain. "More Tramps Abroad"	4 8

CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS.
ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 0
Crest and Motto "	8 0
Crest and Monogram "	10 0
Monograms only from	5 0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4 0
Address two lines, any style	6 0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

Those designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour, per 100 impressions	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATES AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	8 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0

REGIMENTAL { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS AND SEALS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

PATRONS:

T. E. LORD AND LADY SANDHURST.

The above Club will produce

MADDISON MORTON'S 3-ACT

COMMEDY ENTITLED

"GOING IT."

At the NOVELTY THEATRE, at 9 P.M.,

ON TUESDAY, 18TH JANUARY 1898,

AND

THURSDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1898.

Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 0 0
Pit Stalls ..... " 2 0 0
Back Seats and Gallery ..... " 1 0 0

Booking Office, SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

NOTE.—Members Tickets can be had on application to the Hon. SECRETARY, Victoria Terminus.

THE ANCHOR LINE'S S. "BRITANNIA," has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, DELIVERY ORDERS of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the Quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, and are sent alongside to take Delivery.

Consignees are hereby [illegible] for Damage [illegible]

[illegible] must be given in writing to us at our office, No. 101, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and in the absence of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 15 days from the date hereof or otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Bombay without the Fort in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 731 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under one or more of the numbers that is to say Old Nos. 54, 55, 104, 150, 151, 207, 272, 285, and 288 New Nos. 1356, 1364, 1365, 1369, 1391, 1393, and 1395, Old Survey Nos. 201, 202, 203, 205, 206, 207, and New Survey No. 703, and bounded on the East by a certain other piece of land, parcel of the same estate and hereditaments erected thereon and contracted to be purchased by the said Perozsha Jivanji Contractor, from Burjorjee Nasserwanjee Talaty, simultaneously with the premises under description on the West by the Tardeo Road, on the North and South by private roads leading to the from Tardeo Road from and into the said estate Angiraz which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3688 (13) and Street No. 21A A at and were formerly in the occupation of Mr. Limjee Nowrojee Banajee, and are now in the occupation of our client as vendor's tenant.—Dated this 7th day of January, 1898.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

SEASONABLE CURES.

CARNAC ROAD PHARMACY.

MURRIMAN'S PILLS.—Antiseptic, Prophylactic and Preventative employed as a perfect safeguard against the attacks of Bilionic Plague, Malarial and Typhoid Fevers, Cholera, &c. Per box of 10 Pills. Ans. 4 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

EUCALYPTUS DISINFECTANT.—A New Odorous and Powerful Germicide composed of EUCALYPTUS and THYME suitable for sick room and household disinfecting. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

COMPOUND SULPHUR LOZENGES AND TABLETS.—Prepared after the well-known formula of Dr. Sir Garnet, Most pleasant and attractive. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS & CO.

SULPHUR AND SARSAPARILLA TABLETS.—This combination is used for purifying the blood from its impurities. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS and CO.

MUNK'S ASTHMA BALSAM.—Most effective and a confirmed radical cure in Asthma and short or troubled breathing. Gives relief in five minutes. Re. 1-only, as MADON, SONS and CO.

MUNK'S CODLACTOR.—The restorative food for the consumptive sickly children, delicate women and wasted constitution. Re. 1-8 only, at MADON, SONS AND CO.

MUNK'S PULMONICON.—No more troublesome coughs. A Marvel of Cough Remedies. Pleasant and agreeable to taste. Strengthens the Chest and Lungs. Ans. 12 only, at MADON, SONS and CO.,

PODOPHYLIN AND TARAXACUM.—A Liver Stimulant, especially useful to those who are troubled with Liver Disorders. Re. 1-8, at MADON, SONS and CO.,

FOTHERGILL'S MADONAL.—Purchase your Health by these unique Health and Liver drops. Keeps at bay the human foes in the box climate the Torpid Liver, [illegible] skin, stone in the bladder. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-12, at MADON, SONS and CO.

SQUIRE'S AGUE SPECIFIC.—Is a remarkable power, cures Ague and chill disappear as if by magic under its influence; its kills malarial, and other Fevers when all other remedies fail. It is required but a trial to test its efficacy Re. 1 at all Chemists.

Chemists { MADON SONS & Co. } Druggists

Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACOUNE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
BUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

All early applicants will receive A

COLORED PORTRAIT

ON GOLD MOUNT OF

H. M. THE QUEEN

by sending Rs. 2-4-0 for a bottle of

"BEEHIVE BRANDY"

To any Wine Merchant in Bombay.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE....One Star. PINK....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

[illegible] Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.:—

[illegible]NDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

[illegible]EN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

LONDON AGENTS:—GRINDLAY & Co.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as unanimously testified to by hospitals, physicians, Bonnal, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually suppressing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious affections. In chronic cases, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found essentially useful, affording prompt relief where all other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, diseases of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early errors, excesses, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c., it possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. consuls and without which it is a forgery.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive to tell the story. If it [illegible] Brompton Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, etc, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 23, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis myself, and your Lozenges do more relief and gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and unhesitatingly recommend your Lozenges to the public as one may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly, A. JAUBERT, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh."

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	Rs. 14,73,320

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at 3 per cent. per annum for 12 months.
SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.
Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum on Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 5,000.
OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.
Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.
By Order of the Board,
C. BRESSFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing 2 of Grand opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and dispatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Storage Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, L.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,600,000
RESERVE FUND	" 5,360,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK OF LONDON; THE PARIS BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ltd.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.
AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRICAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 61, Bernhard Street, W.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople, Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the Import Trade and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Bonded paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Upon deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SEVEN MONTHS' BUSINESS

PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 11,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Re. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 300 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 30 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death.				Sum Assured payable in		
	Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 7	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 12
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 4	35 11	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 12
40	35 11	40 8	44 9	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	42 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 14

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorised by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.—Claims are payable immediately on receipt of satisfactory proof of death and title.

MEDICAL FEES AND POLICY STAMPS.—Are payable by the Company.

LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1898.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THIS INDIAN LINES

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and still only is agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions. If the kidneys, the prevailing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been cast off by the kidneys, and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packets of 13, 26, 56, 84, 84, 168, and 224, by all principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are earnestly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 38m. High water, 0-32m. 11-29m. Low water, 5-45m., 5-19a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Southern India Spinning and Weaving Company, Dalal Street, 3-30 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.
Pensioners' Fete, Town Hall.
Aryan Social Union, People's Free Reading Room and Library, Mr. Jewraj Jabhabhai Kooriekar's address on "Animal Life," 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Racecourse, 4 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 39m. High water, 0-38m. 0-4a. Low water, 6-16m., 5-53a.
P. and O. s.s. Shannon, with English mails of the 25th ultimo, due to arrive, 5 a.m.
Lord Sandhurst's departure for Sind, daybreak.
Bombay Foxhounds meet, Irla.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Amaranth left the dock on Thursday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Britannia entered, and the steamers Oriental and Gutenfels left the dock yesterday.

SAB-E-BAR FAIR.—The annual Sonapore Fair, in connection with the Mahomedan festival of Sab-e-Bar, is to be held to-day.

UNIVERSITY CANDIDATE FOR THE CORPORATION.—Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama has put himself forward as a candidate for a seat in the Bombay Municipal Corporation from the Bombay University.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—On Thursday afternoon, a portion of a wall and a roof of a house used as a godown, and belonging to one Haji Abdula, at Dongree, collapsed. The damage is estimated at Rs. 400.

THE PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members with their friends meet to-morrow (Sunday), at Sir Rienard Temple's Statue, at 6-30 a.m., and at Hornby Villard (Worlee), at 7 a.m., for a ride to Chimbur (near Cooria), and back.

REPORTED THEFT AT THE WARI BUNDER SEGREGATION CAMP.—Gopal Devidas, a Hindu, residing at Erskine Road, at present an inmate of the Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, reported to the police, on Thursday afternoon, the theft of seven pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 11-4-0, from a leather trunk that he had left open to air at the door of No. 12 yard, between 12 noon and 1 p.m. that day, while he went to cook his food at the kitchen.

A HAY CART ON FIRE.—About 9 o'clock, on Thursday night, a cart, laden with bundles of hay, belonging to Shripatal Bhowani, while being driven along the Tanna Road towards Bombay, was found to be on fire. The bullocks were quickly unyoked, and the hay was thrown out of the cart. The Nalgaum mantal was sent for and played on the burning cart, but it was all destroyed. The fire was probably caused by careless biddies smoking by the cartman, and the damage is estimated at Rs. 15.

KILLED ON THE SPOT.—A coroner's inquiry was held, yesterday, at Powder Works Bunder, on view of the body of Mahadeo Govinda, a bullock-cart driver, aged fifty years, residing at Wari Bunder. About half-past 3 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the deceased was driving his cart, laden with cases of kerosine oil, along the Powder Works Bunder, when he suddenly fell off the seat, and one of the wheels of the cart passed over the head, completely crushing it and killing the man on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

MUSIC AT THE RACECOURSE.—By permission of Major G. F. Pearse, Officers and officers, the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme, at the Mahalaxmi Racecourse, this evening, at 4 o'clock:—

March ..... Inshallah ..... C. Fredella.
Overture ...Le Duc D'Alcala ..... Auber.
Piece ..... Carneval ..... Eilenberg.
Valse ..... The Gondoliers ..... Buse-Iossi.
Selection ...The Shop Girl ..... Howard.
Lydia ..... The Star of England ..... J Farrell.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, under the direction of Signor Pagnotello, will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-30 p.m.:—

March ..... The Washington Post ..... J. P. Sousa.
Overture ...Guillaume Tell ..... Rossini.
Valse ..... The Bold Dragoons ..... A. G. Crowe.
Selection ...Les Cloches de Corneville ... Planquette.
Lydia ..... La Sereine ..... Metra.
May Flowers ..... May Blossom.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BHAYNAGAR NEWS.—A special train conveying the Durbar of Mangrol, with 350 followers, besides luggage carriages, will leave Kishni station on the 7th instant, at 9-30 p.m., arriving at Wadhwan at 7 a.m. on the 8th, H. H. has arranged to go to Limbdi in Punjab by special train, the occasion being his marriage, which comes off next week. The expense for the special train alone amounted to Rs. 13,000, including return journey.—Cotton crop this year is expected to turn out fifteen annas or thereabouts.—The weather is fine, and the results is that most of the people are free from fever and such other diseases.—The number of passengers coming by steamers is much less now-a-days than before, owing to the quarantine. The steamer will make one trip only during a week, instead of two, if the present state of affairs continues.

A POLICE OFFICER CHEATED.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Wilkins charged Ranchod Ockerdi, a hack victoria driver, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of a one-rupee currency note, entrusted to him by Inspector G. Hamilton on the 5th instant. The case for the prosecution was that complainant engaged the accused's carriage and gave him the note to get change. The accused was seen to go towards a shop in the locality. But he never returned. Accused stated in his defence that he had money transactions with the complainant, and that the note was given to him in considération of certain loss by him. His Worship convicted the accused, and as there was a record of three previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A GUNNER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanderson, Sitter Presidency Magistrate, Gunner Frederic Williams, of the Eastern division of the Royal Artillery, appeared to answer a charge of cheating preferred against him by Messrs. Bull and Co., in respect of goods supplied by him in December last on account of the Red Club and the Regimental coffeeshop. The goods were valued at Rs. 190. Mr. A. S. Davar, pleader, conducted the prosecution, and Mr. H. Sealy, pleader, defended. Mr. Green, Mr. Wagle, and the proprietor of an hotel at Thana, and another at Bandora, were present in the court to watch the proceedings, as they had dealings with the accused. The evidence of Ardeshir Nowrosji, of Messrs. Bull and Co., was taken, and other witnesses having been examined, the case was adjourned for further inquiry.

BURGLARY AT PAREL ROAD.—Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood, residing in a house on the Parel Road, close to the Sir Dinsha Petit Hospital, reported to the police at 3 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, that some time after 1 o'clock on the night of the 1st instant, someone entered his house by putting his hand through the venetians of the back door and raising the latch on the inside, and stole three gold studs set with seven diamonds, valued at Rs. 340, from a pyran, and one gold stud, set with one diamond, worth Rs. 60, from a shirt. From enquiries made by the divisional and detective police, it appears that the complainant came home on the night in question at the above hour and hung up his clothes. At 9 o'clock on the following morning, when the complainant went to change his clothes, he found the pyran and shirt missing from the peg, which were subsequently found in the compound by a servant, who handed them to the complainant. A gold watch and chain and Rs. 60 in currency notes and cash, which were in the pocket of the sudra hanging on the same peg were found intact.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Thursday, says:—Mr. M. B. Tyabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, intends leaving for Alibag on circuit, specially in Mahad Division, on the Kolaba District, shortly.—Mr. K. V. Phadke, editor of the *Arunodaya*, has filed a suit against the Thana Municipality in the court of the First-class Subordinate Judge, Thana, to recover Rs. 5 for the loss the plaintiff sustained on account of several official documents, which were withheld from his perusal by the Municipal officers. The hearing of the plaint will take place on Tuesday, the 18th instant.—Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., the Plague Commissioner of Bombay, is expected here shortly. He will, it is said, inspect the Thana Segregation Camp and see personally what arrangements have been made by the special plague authority for the comforts of the persons who are detained there under observation.—Under Section 11 of the District Municipal Act, Amendment Act II. of 1887, general lists of voters have been prepared and posted at conspicuous places in the native town on the 1st instant. The elections of Commissioners of the Thana Municipal Board will take place on the 1st March next.—There were ninety-four persons under observation in the Thana Segregation Camp, near the G. I. P. Railway station, on Tuesday last, and not fifty-four, as stated before.

CHEATING THE POST OFFICE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chintamon Wamao alias Balwant Dhondy was charged with cheating and forgery in connection with two money orders of the value of Rs. 8-14 and Rs. 4-14, respectively. Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, prosecuted. It appeared from the evidence tendered on behalf of the prosecution, that last year, on the 18th of March, Hari Narayan, a postman, employed at Jacobs Circle Post Office, went to the Bohri Chawl, opposite to the Mahalaxmi station, with a money order, dated Baroda, 17th of March, for Rs. 8-14, and going up to the first floor of the house shouted out the name of Ramzo Sukaram Ghorpade, the name of the addressee. Accused came forward, and representing himself to be that person, informed him that he expected a money order from Baroda, and the name of the remitter was Balsahib Dadasahib Sayyanand. Finding this information to be correct the postman handed to him the money order for his signature, and paid him the money. Accused returned the money order after signing the name of Ramzo Sukaram Ghorpade. After a few days another money order, of the value of Rs. 4-14, from the same per-on and place was paid to the accused in a similar manner. A month or two later complaint was made to the postal authorities regarding the payment of the money orders, and upon making enquiries in the chawl, accused could not be found. In October last he was arrested at Baroda. After hearing some evidence the case was adjourned.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG PARSEE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Byculla station of the G. I. P. Railway, touching the death of Sorabji Muncherji Chowksey, a Parsee, aged twenty-one years, son of Muncherji Sorabji Chowksey, a fitter employed in the G. I. P. Railway Workshops, at Parel. The deceased, who resided with his parents at 1st Marine Lane, was formerly employed as a fitter in the service of Messrs. Shepherd and Co., but he had been out of employment for a month, as his services had been dispensed with by Messrs. Shepherd and Co. owing to some reduction made in the staff. Owing to the loss of the service, Sorabji was despondent and had become a burden to his father, who earned only Rs. 20 per month and had to support a large family. The deceased was said to be a well-behaved young man, but he occasionally got into violent tempers. He (the latter had been for some time past, deserted by her husband owing to some domestic differences, and she had consequently to take shelter under her father's roof. This circumstance seemed to have added much to the mortification of the deceased, who sometimes used to say that he would commit suicide for the sake of his sister and father. On Monday, Sorabji left the house without saying anything to his mother, who was standing on the groundfloor. He did not return home that night, but as he was in the habit of staying at friends' houses, no notice was taken of his absence. On the following morn ng the mother made inquiries about him at his friend's house, and ascertained that deceased had been there about 4 o'clock in the previous afternoon and had left about 7 o'clock in the morning, saying that he had secured a situation at up-country and was going there. Sorabji did not return home that day too, and his mother thought that he might have gone to his grandmother's place, at Izatpuri. Nothing was heard of him until Thursday, when his dead body was found floating in a well near the quarters of the Byculla station-master. Inspector Renison, of the Railway Police, was informed, and he had the body removed out of the well. The body was dressed in a black alpaca coat, a bundee, a sudra, a pair of trousers, and a pair of socks and shoes. On examining the body, the railway police found a letter, written in pencil, in the deceased's own handwriting. In the letter Sorabji stated that he had committed suicide on account of his sister, who had been deserted by her husband and who had become a burden to his fore-father. The deceased in the letter requested his father and sister not to follow his example. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

DISPUTE IN THE GOND SARASVAT BRAHMIN COMMUNITY.

WASUDEO GOPAL BHANDARKER AND OTHERS *vs.* SHAMRAO NARAYAN LAUD AND OTHERS.

His LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this case. The suit was originally filed by the first seven plaintiffs against the first seven defendants in January 1896, praying that they might be declared to have been duly appointed as trustees of the temples, charitable institutions, and funds of the Gond Sarasvat Brahmin community of Bombay; and that the first seven defendants might be ordered to hand over to the first seven plaintiffs, as such trustees, charge of the temples, charitable institutions, and funds of or appertaining to the community, and all immoveable and moveable properties belonging thereto, and also all books, documents, and papers relating to the same, and for an account, for an injunction, and a receiver. The plaint also prayed that, if it should appear to this court, a general meeting of the community might be summoned and held under the supervision of the court, and that the wishes of the community with reference to the matters, the subject of the suit, should be ascertained thereat, and that, if necessary, a scheme might be prepared under the directions of the court for the due management of the trust properties, and that new trustees might be appointed to take charge of and manage the same. Mr. Inverarity Lang and Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Chinnis, Mottial and Maivi, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity Lang and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Dapht ry and Ferreira, appeared for the defendants.

Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, in delivering judgment, said the case came on for hearing before him on the 22nd July last, when eighteen issues were raised. In the course of the agreement, however, it was considered desirable that the first and fourth issues should be determined first, as if they were decided against the plaintiffs, the suit would have to be dismissed. The first issue was whether, assuming the plaintiffs to have been duly elected to look after the temples, charitable institutions, and funds, the suit was or could maintain the suit having regard to the fact that the proviso as of section 30 of the Criminal Procedure Code have not been complied with? The fourth issue was whether the plaintiffs, as members of the community, had an interest in the matters in dispute, within the meaning of section 539 of the Criminal Procedure Code? His lordship said he gave his decision on the 23rd July on both the points, and held that the plaintiffs, and held that the suit was properly constituted. At the same time, his lordship directed that the case as a whole should be put on the record, and that such members as sided with the plaintiffs should be made plaintiffs, and such of them as sided with the defendants or were against the plaintiffs should be made defendants. Accordingly, several parties were added as plaintiffs and defendants respectively. The case was then adjourned sine die for further hearing up to August, when a compromise was arrived at between the parties in terms signed by counsel. Issues 2 and 3 referred to the number of persons who had signed exhibit A 15, the order was cancelled, and the suit proceeded. It came on again for hearing before me, when by consent between the parties that the evidence on both sides should be confined for the present to the seventh issue, which was whether any persons are entitled to vote as members of the community other than such members of Bhanghari, Nervana, Vaishnav, and Dhingrat sections of the community as the Government of India have hitherto received "tilla" invitations through presidents of the community of Bombay? Accordingly, the evidence was confined to the witnesses called by the plaintiffs, and seventeen for the defendants. The hearing concluded on the 16th instant, and I reserved judgment. I have carefully considered the evidence in this case. It would be seen that the real dispute between the parties now was as to what persons or sections of the Gond community are entitled to receive the "tilla" invitations from the plaintiffs, who are the recognised leaders of the community, and who happened to be in Bombay, were entitled to attend and vote at the caste meetings; and on the other hand, the defendants contended that only such of them were entitled to this privilege as (a) belonged to one of the four sections above mentioned, and (b) had received tilla invitation through the priests of the community. The oral evidence of the witnesses in the case, his lordship said, could be divided into two classes, one consisting mainly of witnesses who were of much help to the court on the particular points in issue, as their evidence amounted to little more than a mere opinion as to what, according to each of their view, had been or ought to be the practice of the community. It was admitted by counsel on both sides that the decision of this case must turn upon the oral evidence and upon other collateral facts bearing on the main issue. No less than seventy-eight exhibits had been put in by the plaintiffs, and as many by the defendants. None of them contained any restrictions as to the sections which compose or constitute the community. Indeed, the names of some of the sections occurred in a y of the documents. His lordship took it as established upon the evidence that as a matter of practice the Government of Bombay issued "tilla" invitations to the presidents of the community, as representing all the sections, and that they did take part in the caste affairs of the community of Bombay. This was no doubt a very small number as compared with the members of the four sections who were shewn to have taken a part in the caste affairs. But it was to be remembered that the members of the outside sections were a very few, as compared with the members of the admitted four sections. His lordship went through a history of the said sections of the community, which denoted not religious, but territorial distinctions. On a considération of the circumstances of the case, his lordship came to the conclusion that the members of the outside sections are included in the Gond Sarasvat Brahmin community of Bombay quite as much as the members of the admitted four sections. The next question was whether the members of the outside sections it is necessary to have received tilla invitation through the priests of the community of Bombay. Tilla invitation was explained to mean the formal invitation in connection with some religious ceremony, such as marriage or thread ceremony. As to the mode of issuing invitations for the caste meetings, the practice of issuing handbills and advertisements or notices in the newspapers had now become common, and it was so convenient that his lordship thought it might in future be followed with advantage. In addition to this, special notices might be stuck up on the temples, dharmasallas, and other public places belonging to and frequented by the members of the community. Although his lordship had found the seventh issue against the defendants, he could not say that the invitation was an improper or unreasonable, and he therefore thought that the costs of all parties as between attorney and client ought to be paid out of the funds belonging to the community. As all parties desired that the wishes of the community should be ascertained by calling a public meeting of all the members as now defined by his lordship, according to the usual practice under the directions of the court, and under the presidency of an officer appointed by the court, his lordship directed such meeting to be convened on a date to be fixed and under an officer to be nominated; and that he should report to the court the resolutions passed at such meeting on the questions to be submitted to the meeting.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed long causes.

81-27—Little and Co—Mahomedali Abdool Hoosein Samsoodin v/s Jinbona and Maganlal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

447-96—Parsee G and S—Ginoo Narayan Kisondas and others v/s Dinshaw Dadabhoy and others—Kanekar and K.

580-96—Jehangir and S—Mowjee Lukhumsey v/s Hemraj Jetha and others—Payne G and S.

359-91—Mandvikhil Pan J—Aga Goolam Hussein bin Aga Abdool Hussein Lari v/s Jacob Elias Sassoon and others—Payne G and S.

391-94—Edgelow and G—Lalcobhoy Chuggonlal vs Narayan Sadashiv Vaisivan and another—Dikshit and D

446-96—Muljee and R—The Goculdas Cullianjee Barsee Cotton Press Co, Ld vs Jethabhai Cullianjee and others—Edgelow and G.

447-96—Muljee and R—The Goculdas Cullianji Ahmednagar Cotton Press Co, Ld vs Jethabhai Cullianjee and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Defended New Long Causes.

337-97—Dahibaty and F—Govind Dadpati vs Damodar Jagan nath and others—Mulje and R—Parth ard.

321-97—Jehangir and S—Hafizabai and others vs Ibrahim bin Haboo Mirza Parvenbai Jehangir and J.

357-97—In person—Veera Hooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdula Sassoon and another—Brown and Co.

139-98—Bhishanrao and K—Ajee Abdoola Rohman Hajee Mahomed and another vs Moolani Govindram Gir Mahima—Aristhir H and D.

390-96—Edgelow and G—Raghunathjee Taranand vs Mulee Dam dar—Little and Co.

343-97—Nagu and H—Bai Amodbhai and another vs Dewjee Punja—In person.

345-97—Framjee M and M—Fookchand Kalianchand vs Rakhamand Khoosalchand and others—Payne G and S.

332-97—Nanji and R—Pestonjee Manockjee Kanga and others vs Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama and another—Nanji and R.

615-95—Bicknell M and M—Mir Merwanjee Rustomjee Dubash vs Cooverbai and others—Balkrishna V N K.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 7th January:—

Station from.	Address in full to be received.
Margao W I P	Dr Mary de Quadros, Mody Bay.
Tundi ssk I	A Longman Padgandi, 11 Sand Road.
Chandpur (Tipperah.	Srimonta Chatterjee Bogra, Sutterpur Medical Hall.
Gulburga G I P	Jainabai Nagpali, Grant Road.
Bellary Cantt	Villers Bombay Club.
Muttra Cantt R M	Sobban Khan, Chota Kulaba Bombay Bank, Dorabtcal Company.
Gorakhpur B N W ...	Subadar Jangbir Grocng Gorkhas Coy 8 and Regiment No 3 4.

ENTERTAINMENT AT SHOLAPUR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—Mr. Morison, the able and energetic Collector of this place, having been transferred to Bombay without any likelihood of his coming back here, all the people in the city, being sorry at his separation, naturally thought it their duty to show their appreciation of his valuable services in connection with the famine and the plague, and wanted therefore to honour him and Mrs. Morison with public pan-sopary, etc.

Mr. Morison certainly deserved this honour. He was one of the most efficient and energetic Collectors who has had charge of the Sholapur District. His energy and activity was put to a test in the famine. When he assumed charge of the office in January last year, the famine was in full swing in this district, and the relief measures that were going to be taken for opening relief and famine works throughout the whole district, and Mr. Morison had to run there by motor car every week. He worked himself by leaving the general work in the hands of his then personal assistant, Mr. Carmichael. Both of these officers exerted themselves with unstinting energy and activity in suppressing the rigour of the famine. Mr. Morison in particular showed great ability in early rising and in mounting his bicycle and horse moving like wind from place to place throughout the district even to the extent of thirty to forty miles a day, superintending the work (famine works, village doles, etc., on his way. He was so very earnest in his work that he did not even care for his health and comfort, and actually did rough it away.

No sooner was he a little relieved of the famine work by the appointment of Mr. Crawford to it, than the plague, and there, too, he proved himself to be a veritable Hercules. During the last three months Sholapur was declared to be very much infected, the plague reaching its maximum at the end of November last—the daily attacks ranging from 90 to 100. Owing, however, to the active measures taken by Mr. Morison and his colleagues, the plague was almost stamped out by the end of December.

Sholapur people being thus free from anxieties were anxious to publicly honour Mr. and Mrs. Morison at their departure, but Mr. Morison, being scrupulously strict in the discharge of his public duties, refused all sorts of public honours as being unsuitable to the present times and being contrary to the orders of Government. Being, however, much pressed by the people he consented to meet his friends at the station and received such tokens of friendship as they deemed proper to show.

Mr. Virchand Deepchand, the well-known director of the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, who has recently been honoured by Governments with a C.I.E., having instructed his agent here to arrange for a pan-supari and fruit party in honour of Mr. and Mrs. Morison, the agent, Mr. Purshotam Soni, made splendid arrangements at the railway station on Wednesday.

The following leading gentlemen were there:—Mr. and Mrs. Weir, L.C.S., Mr. F. G. Pratt, I.C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy, I.C.S., Mr. E. M. Pratt, I.C.S., Mr. T. D. Thacker, Surgeon-Captain Lauder, Captain Dommichell, Captain Battiscombe, Lieutenant Bruce, Lieutenant Henderson, Lieutenant Wake, Lieutenant Kidd, Mr. R. Goodeve (ex-engineer), Mr. Harnidge, Mr. Rushcan, Mr. Carter, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Tessine, Dr. Parker, Mr. Roe, Dr. and Miss Munt, Revd. and Mrs. Hardings, Dr. and Mrs. Scroggie, Mr. and Mrs. Duxbury, Dr. Richards, Miss Hitchman, Miss Freeman, Miss Fowler, Rao Bahadur Patwardhan, Rao Bahadur Kulkarni, Rao Saheb Agasne, Godbole, G. V. Joshi, A. B. Pandit, Khan Saheb Sheik Ahmed, Rao Saheb Rango Balkrishna, Dr. V. K. Kirloskar, Messrs. J. M. Samant, S. R. Kirloskar, Narayan Govind, N. C. Sane, and others.

BRITON: "*Vooley voo downy mesue*——." The Proprietor: "Pardon! M. nsieur can speak the English to me." Briton: "Why so? Can't you understand my French?" The Proprietor: "Monsieur, I am from the south, and find is difficult to comp—hend the true Parisian accent."

ROWLANDS' KALEDON is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and sanctilious milk for the skin. It prevents and removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALEDON, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

THE PLAGUE DEATH ROLL IN 1896-97.

THE commencement of 1898 finds the Bombay Presidency in the grip of the plague to such an extent that the deaths reported to Government each week have for some time past ranged between 1,000 and 2, 00—totals only exceeded in the worst days of April and May last. At the end of June the deaths fell to 107 in a week, and the lull continued well int. July, when fresh areas of infection were reported, and since then the mortality has steadily increased. The subjoined figures show the total mortality from September, 1896, to December 31st last, and the extent to which the various cities, districts, and political agencies have respectively contributed thereto. The Government returns distinguish between imported and indigenous cases, excepting so far as the cities are concerned, and the same plan as followed in the tabular statement appended:—

Total plague deaths to December 31st, 1897.

CITIES.	
Bombay	12,039
Karachi	3,401
Poona	6,445
	21,885

PRESIDENCY DISTRICTS.	Imported.	Indigenous.
Ahmedabad	81	17
Kaira	18	...
Broach	13	...
Surat	298	2,832
Thana	493	3,019
Ahmednagar	95	387
Khandesh	21	58
Nasik	106	931
Poona	502	2,304
Satara	325	10,579
Sholapur	184	2,138
Kolaba	147	1,103
Ratnagari	102	120
Belgaum	8	418
Dharwar	3	43
Kanara	...	...
Bijapur	3	...
	2,402	24,609
SIND		
Karachi (District.)	129	107
Hyderabad	57	423
Shikarpur	103	393
Upper Sind Frontier	2	1
Thar and Parkar	2	0
	293	1,124
POLITICAL AGENCIES.		
Baroda	63	378
Kathiawar	47	121
Kolhapur	13	139
Gutch	169	5,507
Mahi Kantha	2	0
Palanpur	12	313
Sawantwady	25	...
Janjira	4	218
Akalkot	9	49
	347	7,514

	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
Wardens—			
A Middle and Lower Colaba, and Fort Northern	11	5	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umbarkhadi and Dongri	15a	9	29
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbarwada	13	5	27
D Khetwadi and Chowpatty ...	3	0	10
E Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Ryculla, and 1st Nagpada	20	11	35
F Parel	0	0	5
G Mahim	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown..	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	30	47
Total....	61	59	165

Total plague deaths to date ... 14,757 13,223
Same date last year 44 49 281
Total mortality same date 1896 71

a One from Ba sein (one day).

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death 1

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE INSPECTION.

Yesterday morning a general inspection was carried at Old Nagpada, under the supervision of Sir James Campbell, Mr. James, and the Police Commissioner, Mr. H. G Gell. Military as well as police force was largely in attendance. Captain Beethan, of the 8th Bombay Infantry, was in command of the military guards. Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Wilkins, D.M.O., of B ward, Drs. Headon, Sorabji C. Hormusji, and K. M. Kutar were present. Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Wandekar J. P., Messrs. G. Moses and Manockji Jamsetji Chandana assisted the three search parties. The inspection lasted two hours, but no cases were found.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 676, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeway 2,213, making a total of 2,889 persons. Departures by sea 1,327, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 1,298, making a total of 2,625 persons.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were yesterday 1,092 persons detained under observation in the Modikhana Segregation Camp; 1,400 in the Wari Bunder Camp; and 261 in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

There were yesterday twenty-five deaths recorded in the various Plague Hospitals, yesterday, and 388 patients remaining under treatment.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports stated that in the Fort District a dead body was found lying in the Cochin Street, and on examination was pronounced to be a case of plague. Another case of plague was reported by Mr. Somanji Byrase, one of the Justices of the Peace, who, while taking his round with Dr. Saher, detected the case in house No. 86 in Cowasji Patel Street, and had it removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital. A third case occurred in Gola Lane, and was removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital. A case of plague was removed on the 4th instant from the servants' quarters of the St. George's Hospital to the Arthur Road Hospital. A case was reported after death by Mr. Somjibhoy Cowasjee Banaji, one of the Justices of the Peace, which occurred in house No. 52, Manordas Street. Three cases of plague were also registered from the cemetery as having taken place in the same street. A case of suspicious fever was found in Gunbow Street, and has been kept under observation. The Mandvie Ward recorded twenty plague cases and two deaths. The C Ward (south)—Market, Dhobee Talao and Fanaswady—showed seven cases of plague, all of which had been removed to hospitals and four suspicious cases which have been kept under observation. In the same Ward (north)—Khumbharwada, Khara Talao and Bhuleshwar—eight plague cases were detected and seven deaths recorded. In the Tarwadi Ward, one case of plague from house No. 10, Falkland Road, Cross Lane, to Hindu Fever Hospital. Dr. S. B. Jatvar reported three cases from Lohar Chawl. In E ward (east) one death from plague was recorded. A case was removed from Bhandarwada house No. 23, Bellasis Road, and removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital. Another case was reported from De Lisle Road and removed to the Arthur Road Hospital, the patient having come from Nasik, four days ago, by a bullock cart. A case was also removed from Bhandarwada, Mazagon, to the Jula Hospital. In the same ward (west) seven deaths and one case were recorded. In the Parel and Mahim districts only one suspicious case and one death have occurred and removed to the Parel Hospital.

THE NATIVE MERCHANTS' DEPUTATION.

At a meeting held in the Office of Sir James Campbell on the 31st December at 4 p. m., with a number of Leading Native Merchants under the auspices of Sir George Cotton, the following resolutions were passed in regard to the proposals made:—

By the Deputation.

[a] Representation on the subject of guarantee with a view to modifying existing detention rules, and booking restrictions by land and sea.

By Committee.

[a] Explained that [1] all passengers were exempt from detention from non-infected areas, and those who hold passes from [illegible] of origin duly viséed by Government Plague Officers. [2] All passengers were released on surveillance from detention in camp after 21 hours, provided they obtain apparent parties (leading members of caste). [3] Temporary leave of absence for a particular day is granted to enable these to be deposited in safe keepers.

[b] Modification of Segregation sub-mitted as follows:—Patients to be removed to their own hospitals. Failing compliance, those in my be removed to a public hospital by the authorities.

[b] Explained that if the different castes will arrange their own hospital and segregation houses, they can re-move their sick themselves to their respective hospitals, and that if a person is living in a good h use, that is to say a "Contact" can be segregated in a separate room in the same house, it may be allowed with the approval of the Committee.

[c] Urged that [1] house-to-house visitation be limited to the hours of 6 to 10 a.m. [2] That females be examined by female doctors only. [3] That temporary structures not exceeding 100 be exempt from removal to Hospital.

[c] Explained that house visitation will be carried on between the hours of 7 and 10 a.m and 4 and 6 p.m. "Surprise visits" are not always desired, but one or two visits during any month will be made.

[d] Submitted that serious damage is caused to trade by present quarantine restrictions and the prohibition of the export of second-hand cotton bags.

[d] Explained that no orders prohibiting of the export of empty bags to the mofussil were written the cognizance of the Committee.

[e] Requested that orders be issued intending the oral restraint of taking temperature with thermometers as touching the religious susceptibilities of different communities

[e] Stated that such orders had been already issued and would be repeated.

RAILWAY COLLISION IN BENGAL.

FIVE MEN KILLED.

SHORTLY after five o'clock on Tuesday morning, a disastrous collision occurred between No 6 down passenger train and a special up goods train, between the stations of Jhikargacha and Nabbaran on the Bengal Central Railway, resulting in considerable damage to rolling-stock and in the death of five railway employes and the serious injury of two others. The passenger train started a little before 3 a. m. (Calcutta time) from the station at Jessore, its headquarters, and was timed to arrive at Calcutta at 9-24 a.m. On passing Jhikargacha which was the next station it dashed violently with a special goods train which was in motion, the smash being sufficient to wreck both trains. Fortunately there were no native passengers and no Europeans. On the news reaching the railway authorities, a relief train was despatched with all possible haste to the scene of the accident. It was soon discovered that the two native drivers had been killed on their respective engines, which were smashed. The two firemen of the passenger train were also killed, while Guard Kebble, who was on duty with the train, was severely shaken and injured. The brakesman and the fireman of the goods train were likewise seriously injured. These three men were sent by special train to Calcutta, where they were conveyed to the Campbell Hospital. But the brakesman shortly afterwards succumbed to his injuries. The native fireman's condition is reported to be critical, while that of Guard Kebble is favourable. The greatest confusion and disorder prevailed at the scene of the collision. The native passengers were shaken and bruised and were thrown into a panic-stricken state. They were eventually transferred to other trains arriving on either side of the wreck. Mr. E. G. Staples, Agent, Mr. Tait, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Robb, Locomotive Superintendent, Bengal Central Railway, arrived on the scene shortly after the occurrence and held a preliminary investigation, and yesterday morning Mr. J. D. Dass, of the Sealdah Government Railway Police, also held an inquiry. The line is completely blocked, and all trains have had to be suspended. A joint official investigation will be held to-day.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBINO MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

CARL HERTZ, THE CELEBRATED CONJUROR.

At the Novelty Theatre, on Wednesday evening, the 19th instant, Carl Hertz, the world-renowned conjuror, will inaugurate a flying tour of the East, when in view of the undoubted excellence of both performer and performance a successful season should issue. Speaking of his remarkable performance, a contemporary says:—"Some of his items roused the audience to enthusiasm. Opening with a series of card tricks, he led up to the "Vanishing Cage." Other deals with handkerchiefs and billiard balls, flowers, watches, boxes, and guinea pigs were all done with a dexterity the ordinary eye could not follow; but the performer's chief successes were his illusions, "Scrubalka" and "After the Flood." In the first a man is clamped and padlocked to a wooden board, a member of the audience doing the padlocking and holding the keys of the locks. The board is swung on chains in a small cabinet, and curtains lowered. A few seconds, a pistol shot, the curtains drawn back, and on the board, securely fastened, is Mdlle. D'Alton, while the man who was in the cabinet a moment before is struggling to gain entrance into the theatre by the street door! The second illusion is also clever. A Mahdistic Noah's ark is on the stage supported on trestles. The walls are let down and apparently nothin; is within. Hertz closes the walls and, reversing Noah's ark on the stage, pours five buckets of water into the affair. To each of the front windows he fastens a "shoot," and in a couple of minutes from inside the ark there issue Swiss ducks, dogs, rabbits, pigeons, pigs, and cats—a regular zoological collection. The walls are again lowered, and inside, filling seemingly the whole available space, lily lois Mdlle. D'Alton—smiling

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 2 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—Mr. Ayrs here now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work under taken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old Rollers renovated or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

FIRE IN MEDOWS STREET.—Our esteemed constituents are informed that we have resumed business from TO-DAY, and will be glad to make over to them such PICTURES of theirs as are ready for delivery on application. The BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY.—D. B. DINSHAW and Co.

ART POTTERY.—Doulton, Wedgwood, Haviland, Burmantofts, etc. A very choice collection of Vases, Pedestals and Flower Pots.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

GENTS' CYCLING KNICKERS, Soft wool Washing Material, Light-weight, Rs. 10-8 pair. Stout, Rs. 12-8. ASQUITH and LORD, Tailors, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

BAY RUM and Glycerine Hair Wash, as prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is unequalled, combining as it does the fragrance of a first-rate Handkerchief Perfume, and the uses of a good Hair Wash. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.—35, Esplanade Road.

CLERK & Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS, 18 Carmac Road, opposite St. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.

WANTED, a NURSE, pure European, for two small Children, bills in the hot weather. Apply to Mrs. MERK, care of W. MERK, Esq., Contr., Peshawar, Punjab.

THE VACANCY for the post of Manager in RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, has been FILLED UP.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.—The SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, Byculla, and the JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Fort, RE-OPEN, on THURSDAY, the 6th January.

PRIMUS STOVES.—Wonderfully inexpensive. Burns Kerosine Oil without Wick, 1-2 pint an hour. Smells no Smoke, Smell, nor Soot. Travellers will find it a perfect boon. Price list on application to D. D. POSTWALLA & CO., 79, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. Sole Agents for India.

MATHERAN, GRANVILLE HOTEL is a First-class European HOTEL. Also to be let separately, a newly built Bungalow, occupying highest position and splendid view, suitable for two Families.

THE RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN is NOW OPEN. It is situated centrally on a plateau, easy to reach and possessed of abundant accommodation. Has all the comforts and conveniences of a home. Families are specially provided for in detached and semi-detached bungalows, and there is good accommodation for single gentlemen. Rooms are bright and airy, facing west. Terms moderate.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Lodgings and Native bazar. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL.—A FURNISHED HOUSE, TO LET, at Clifton, from the end of April, for six or twelve months, at £6 guineas a week. Full particulars and photo at Messrs. THOMAS COCK and SON'S Office, Bombay.

ORNAMENTAL gold plated Singing Bird Cages from the World's Fair, Chicago Exhibition, Rs. 20 to Rs. 450 each.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This Fine Old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

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The "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says :—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, act even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacture commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the Island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

BUSINESS generally was resumed on Tuesday morning when the Banks re-opened on the termination of the New Year holidays ; but, again, excepting in the case of Cotton, there has been nothing approaching activity in any branch of trade ; while a feature calling for notice is the still increasing demand for Money, owing to which the Bank of Bombay has further raised its rates by one per cent., the minimum now standing at nine per cent. per annum. Exchange has been firm upon the whole, and rates had advanced 3-32d. by yesterday evening, now closing, after some temporary advance to-day 3-32d. higher for Bank Bills and 1-16d. for Credits than they ruled a week ago. Government Paper has been weak and declining, and rates leave off 1¼ per cent. lower for 3½ per Cents, and 1 higher, nominally, for Threes. Freights have been firm ; but latterly business has been very restricted, the feeling, however, being steady at previous quotations. Import business has been somewhat curtailed by the late holidays ; but in prices we have no quotable change to report, though in some cases rates are in tone weaker.

MONEY.—A business week, curtailed by the New Year holidays into three days, was covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Tuesday, and was marked by an increasing demand for monetary accommodation, which caused the Bank to further raise its rates by one per cent. ; but the figures of the Return showed an increase of some 43½ lakhs in the item of Private Deposite ; and an addition of 35½ lakhs to the Cash Balance, compared with a reduction of 70 lakhs in the broken week preceding. A trifling decrease took place in Bills Discounted ; but a considerable addition to Loans, the net falling off in the trade demand having been represented by 30 1-2 lakhs, against an increase of 53 lakhs in the previous Statement. There was an addition of 5 1-2 lakhs in the aggregate to Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches.

The demand for accommodation having gone on increasing the Board of the Bank of Bombay at their meeting yesterday further raised their rates by one per cent., making the minimum now stand at 10 per cent. per annum. At the close the market was very stringent, the Bank rate remaining at 10 per cent., 12 per cent. being quoted in the open market.

EXCHANGE.—The market re-opened on Tuesday with a firm feeling at 1s. 3 23-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 15-16d. for three months' sight Credits. For the former there was no actual open in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacture commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the Island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

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Cotton this season now showing a falling off of 118,500 bales as against those to hand for the same time last year.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz. :—

		Per lb. C. & F.	Per Candy.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	148—3 5-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	127—2 15-16d.	
Do. Good	"	120—2 13-16d.	
Betaree, Fine	"	150—3 1-8d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	141—3 1-32d.	
Khandeish, Fully Good	"	144—3 1-16d.	
Oomra, Fully Good	"	159—3 9-32d.	
Dholera, Fine	"	Nil	
Do. do. May	"	169—3 11-32d.	
Do. Fully Good	"	Nil	
Do. do. May	"	169—3 11-32d.	
Do. Good	"	Nil	
Do. do. May	"	156—3 9-32d.	
Surat (Bharwar, Good	"	171—3 15-32d.	
Western	"	159—3 9-32d.	
Broach, Fine	"	Nil	
Do. do.	"	177—3 19-32d.	
Do. Good	"	Nil	
Do. do. March	"	175—3 5-16d.	

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows :—

	Season, 1897-98.	Season, 1896-97.
	F. P. Bales.	F. P. Bales.
Bengals	33,500	109,000
Berar	52,000	80,500
Khandeish	55,500	71,500
Barsee and Nuggur	4,000	7,000
Hingunghat	1,800	9,800
Persian and Sind	1,500	500
	148,300	236,300

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years :—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For 2 days	11,321	2,160	11,564
From 1st Jan. to 31st December	1,454,473	1,245,491	1,312,275
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For 2 days	10,824	11,778	6,000
From 1st Jan. to 31st December	511,200	777,228	624,465
Clearances to China, Japan, and elsewhere, &c.			
For 2 days	911	220	12,478
From 1st Jan. to 31st December	448,467	354,909	161,583

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 2 days	9,993	12,073	19,097
Do. from 1st January to 31st Dec.	1,913,356	3,885,877	4,989,334
Linseed for 2 days	3,205	260	1,828
Do. from 1st January to 31st Dec.	392,210	3,470,404	2,721,573
Rapeseed for 2 days	491	701	403
Do. from 1st January to 31st Dec.	1,366,432	1,238,078	2,099,711
Gingellyseed for 2 days	22,074	1,543	4,101
Do. from 1st January to 31st Dec.	1,143,161	1,174,552	1,475,040

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows :—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for 2 days	2,440	...	...
Do. from 1st January to 31st Dec.	5,353	1,429,572	2,522,935
Linseed for 2 days	41,853	3,000	...
Do. from 1st January to 31st Dec.	783,840	3,214,013	2,539,749
Rapeseed for 2 days	14,033	6,022	...
Do. from 1st January to 31st Dec.	1,830,252	1,495,453	1,829,827
Gingellyseed for 2 days	29,749	3,999	6,510
Do. from 1st January to 31st Dec.	831,398	1,186,842	1,379,335

Receipts and Clearances of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds from 1st to 6th January 1898, as compared with 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Receipts.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Cotton	29,613	27,850	45,130
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	28,264	10,020	84,792
Linseed	8,223	3,329	11,002
Rapeseed	3,379	1,348	1,807
Gingellyseed	41,078	2,134	43,370
Clearances.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Cotton to Great Britain and Continent	10,070	1,550	...
Cotton to China, Japan, Calcutta &c.	550	11,053	619
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat to Great Britain and Continent	...	...	...
Linseed do.	37,031	...	2,407
Rapeseed do.	25,816	...	...
Gingellyseed do	29,788	...	12,450

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DIVINE SERVICE.

FIRST SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY, JANUARY 9.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral), Agutter in G.—Hymns Introit No. 1, 76, Ave Verum Gounod 93.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. Fr. E. F. Elwin. Hymns 488, 228 and 477.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis. Bennett in F.
The offertories are for the Orphan Fund.
Daily Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Evensong at 4-45 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 5, 78 and 223.
11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parsee Service).—Hymns 78 and 176.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 79, 78 and 172.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
(Waudby Road, Esplanade).

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 321, 304, and 304.
11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service in St. Andrew's Church.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.
BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
Behind the Apollo Hotel.
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
9-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

MAZAGON CHURCH—Warl Bunder.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, FERRE ROAD.
7-30 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

FORT CHAPEL.
Our Lady of Mount Carmel (Catholic).

5-30 a.m.—Holy Mass.
7 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon by Father Kummer, S.J.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Mass with Sermon by Father House, S.J.
6 p.m.—Rosary, Sermon and Benediction by Father House, S.J.
During the week daily Holy Mass at 6 and 7 a.m.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilder.
9 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 79, 219 and 107.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. R. Spooner.—Hymns 221, 295 and 31.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.—Hymns 91, 5 and 239.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Fost. Hymns 91, 93 and 302.

ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
4-30 p.m.—Childrens Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Week Days.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
5-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer.
Thursdays, 7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral). Preacher Rev. Father Bisson.
10 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral). Preacher, Rev. Fr. Gardner. Alms for the poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 488, 307 and 293.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 76, 78 and 269.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.
(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m.—Morning Service.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon school.
6 p.m.—Mr. H. D. Pringle will preach.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.
(Madras time.)

7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymn 391.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer.—Hymns 76 and 176.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 79, 296 and 517.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, BANDORA.

10-45 a.m.—Matins. Holy Communion and Sermon.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.—Ps. 65, Hymns 15, 133 and 138.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 150, 177, 421 and 418.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

JEEJEEBHOY—January 7, at his residence, Parel, Government Gate Road, Bombay, Mr. Dadabhoy Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy. Funeral this (Saturday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALSH—January 2, at Jhelum, the wife of A. R. Walsh, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

ROAS—PITCHER—January 1, at the Residency, Gwalior, C.I., by the Rev. J. S. Woodside, M.A., Henry Julius, third son of Hormusjee Roas, Windsor Park, Belfast, to Margaret Beatrice, daughter of Colonel Duncan G. Pitcher, R.A., C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1898.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE'S inaugural address to the Social Conference at Amraoti is a wise and thoughtful discussion of the ways and means of social reform. From the philosophical depth of Mr. Ranade's reflections we should be inclined to think that he must have been tempted at some period of his life to expatiate in the airy fields of metaphysics. If so, it is well for the people of India that he has resisted the temptation of isolating himself from his fellow-men in the pursuit of studies, which, however fascinating, do little and nothing to promote the general good of mankind, and that he has devoted the powers of his intellect to the solution of practical problems. "This," says Lord Bacon, "is that which will indeed dignify and exalt knowledge, if contemplation and action may be more nearly conjoined and united than they have hitherto been." Mr. Ranade acts in accordance with Bacon's sentiment, and, thus instead of being like many learned philosophers, an unpractical visionary, he derives from his studies the power of illuminating the questions of the time by the light of sound general principles. He is thus eminently fitted to deliver an inaugural address on the subject of social reform. It is the work of various societies throughout the country to promote special reforms, such as female education, widow marriage, temperance, reduction of marriage expenses, permission of sea voyage, and diminution of the exclusiveness of caste, and these societies deserve great credit for the measure of success they have attained in combating the strength of evil custom. But something more requires to be done. The philosophical thinker must strengthen the arm and direct aright the energies of these societies. He must point out the defects in the national character and the wrong ideas that underlie the chief social evils ; for, if these defects and wrong ideas remain uneradicated in the minds of the nation, they will produce new social evils as quickly as the old ones are abolished. This is what is done by Mr. Ranade in his inaugural address. Like a scientific physician he devotes his attention to the discovery of the cause rather than to the removal of the external symptoms of the social evil, knowing well that the removal of the cause of the evil is necessary for the permanent establishment of a healthy condition of society.

What then is Mr. Ranade's diagnosis of the fundamental characteristics of the Indian people that have manifested themselves in the exclusiveness of caste and the tyranny of custom ? Or, to put the question as he puts it, what are the ideas which have been hastening the decline of India during the past three thousand years ? They may be briefly summed up, he says, as isolation, submission to outward force and power more than to the voice of the inward conscience, perception of fictitious differences between men and men due to heredity and birth, a passive acquiescence in evil and wrong and a general indifference to secular well-being almost amounting to fatalism. In order to produce a thorough and organic reform all this must be changed. "At present," Mr. Ranade remarks, "it is everybody's ambition to pride himself upon being a member of the smallest community that can be conceived, and the smaller the number of those with whom you can dine or marry or associate, the higher your purity and perfection. The purest person is he who cooks his own food and does not allow the shadow of his nearest friend to fall upon his cooked food. Every caste in turn has thus a tendency to split itself into smaller castes and smaller sects in practical life. Even in philosophy it is a received maxim that knowledge and salvation is only possible for the esoteric few with whom only is knowledge and sanctity, and for the rest of mankind, they must be left to grovel in superstition and vice, with only a colouring of so-called religion to make them respectable." The attitude of the bigoted high caste Hindu may be compared to that of the Jewish Pharisee, who in the pride of his heart, as superstition exclaimed, "This people who knoweth not the law are cursed." If real progress is to be made, such exclusiveness must give place to fraternity and sympathy and to a recognition of the general equality of man and man. Here Mr. Ranade is in substantial agreement with the teaching of the two greatest spiritual reformers, with Buddha and with Him who was the friend of the publican and the despised Samaritan. The next great cause of Indian social backwardness is, as is well pointed out, the idea "that we were always intended to remain children, to be subject to outside control, and never to rise to the dignity of self-control by making our conscience and our reason the sole guides to our conduct. All our past history has been a terrible witness to the havoc committed by this misconception." This childish and unthinking subservience to custom and external authority must be replaced by a spirit of freedom and individual responsibility. Each man must examine for himself the customs he is asked to obey and judge them by the light of his own conscience. Customs are not to be obeyed merely because they are ancient and because they are supported by the authority of the great and wise men of the past, but only if they are seen to be right and reasonable. Such freedom of judgment is not for a moment to be confused with license or a rebellious spirit. "Reverence all human authority," so Mr. Ranade tells his audience "pay your respects to all prophets and revelations, but subordinate that reverence to the Divine command within us." The last great evil influence that retards the progress of the Indian people is the t

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

GERMANY AND CHINA.

THE LEASE OF KIAOCHAU.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

The "Times" is informed that the lease of Kiaochau granted to Germany is for 99, and not 50 years.

Germany will establish a branch of the German Asiatic Bank at Kiaochau.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE CESSION OF KIAOCHAU.

JAN. 6.

The French press regard the cession of Kiaochau to Germany a fair reward for her securing the retrocession of Liaotung.

NEW CHINESE LOAN.

It is reported on the Stock Exchange that a Chinese loan of three per cent. has been issued at 110.

CANADIANS OFFERING THEIR SERVICES.

JAN. 7.

The Canadian Militia Department is receiving offers of service in the event of trouble in the Far East.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL GATACRE.

JAN. 6.

General Gatacre has started for Egypt.

MEDICAL OFFICERS FOR BERBER.

Ten special medical officers stationed at the Curragh have been ordered to Berber.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

Captain Newnham, 10th Bombay Infantry, officiates as Cantonment Magistrate, Mhow.

Mr. S. S. Barnes, Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted furlough for nine months from 5th February.

The *Gazette* contains new rules to regulate the transport of explosives by rail which have been sanctioned by the Government for adoption on certain Indian lines.

Lieutenant Dimsdale, Royal Irish Rifles, is confirmed as A.-D.-C. to H. E. General [illegible] Commanding the Bombay Forces.

Confirmation of Chief Engineer Gr[illegible] as Inspector of Machinery, Bombardsden, R.I.M., is gazetted with effect from the 14th July. Dockyard, is Chief Engineer Malcolm, [illegible] July.

[illegible] three months' extension of A.I.M., is gazetted certificate.

[illegible] leave, on medical

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, JAN. 7.

Captain Guilding, [illegible] lieved of the office [illegible] Assistant Adjutant [illegible] directed to proceeding appointment as Deputy permanent appoi[illegible] General, Nagpore District, is 1st Class, there[illegible] to Cawnpore to resume the

On return [illegible] ointment of Station Staff Officer, tioned R. A.

Lieutenant [illegible] from Field Service, the undermen- and Lieut officers are posted as follows :—Lieu- Military Pie, Quetta Division, Military Works.

Surgeon-Lieut. Farwell, to Bombay Division, having Wor[illegible]

Principal-Colonel Eaton, Army Medical Staff, in [illegible] been appointed by the War Office to be [illegible] Medical Officer in Bombay Command, [illegible] Secession to Surgeon-Colonel Atkins, retired, is [illegible] ated to Poona Division.

The undermentioned officer of the Royal Artillery has passed in subject (E) Artillery :—Lieutenant Clark Kennedy, 73 marks (very satisfactory).

The undermentioned officers have been detailed for duty with troops which proceeded to England in the hired transport Simla on the 1st instant :—Lieutenant Cumming, 2nd Battalion Durham Light Infantry; and Lieutenant Spedding, 2nd Battalion R. I. R.

The undermentioned Warrant Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate :—Sub-Conductor McDowell, Ordnance Department, for one year.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—R. A.—Second Lieutenant Thackeray, 36th F. B., 6 months, on medical certificate, out of India; Captain Lachlan, 1st F. B., from 29th November, 1897, to 28th February, 1898, on medical certificate, out of India, in extension of the leave granted in Bombay Command Order No. 654, of 1896; and Lieutenant Thomson, I. Battery, R. H. A., from 16th December, 1897, to 28th January, 1898, on medical certificate, out of India.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

There were 21 attacks and 13 deaths from plague in the City, to-day; one case in the Cantonment; 6 cases and 2 deaths in the Suburban limits; and 6 cases and 7 deaths in the District.

CEREMONIAL AT RAIPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAIPUR, JAN. 6.

To-day, Sir Charles Lyall, Chief Commissioner, held a Divisional Durbar, which was attended by the feudatory Chiefs, zamindars, malgoozars, and principal residents of the districts of Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambhalpur. The Khairagarh Chief was invested with the hereditary title of Raja. His Dewan, Mahomed Hussein, and several others were presented with sanads of Rai and Khan Bahadurship. Diamond Jubilee certificates were given to many others, who had done good work in the really terrible famine. The ceremony ended with an interesting Hindi speech, in which the Chief Commissioner congratulated those who had given cordial assistance to district officers, and hoped that the same zeal would be shown in case the plague broke out.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan [illegible] Drummond, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm, arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan [illegible] Grant, arrived here yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Socotra (extra), left here, for Bombay, yesterday morning.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Rufford Hall, from Kara chi arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 6.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar (extra), left here, for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer, Natal left Aden, for Bombay, on Thursday, the 6th instant, at 5 p.m., and she is expected here on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at daylight.

The N. Y. K. steamer Idzumi Maru, left Singapore, for Colombo, on 7th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Sura 4d quiet.

Good Bhownuggar	2 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady

22 per cent. Consols 113 1-16
5 percent. Rentes 102 1-4
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 92 1-2
Bar Silver 29 1-4

The sum of about £300,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £31,300,000; Increase £700,000; Public Deposits, £3,300,000; Decrease, £300,000; Other Deposits, £41,400,000; Increase, £1,200,000; Other Securities, £24,800,000; Increase, £800,000; Notes and Gold, £19,900,600; unchanged. The Bank's Reserve is 39 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

SOUTHERN OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

ARABIA.—Via Bren, perfect. Via Yalouta, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Aracan, perfect. Via Tenasserim, perfect. Via Amoy, perfect. Via Shanghai, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Tenerife, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Direct to Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.

Private telegrams to secret intelligence officers can not be sent.

Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish; secret language forbidden.

Correspondents within interrupted.

Cable Pernambuco Coast, interrupted.

Cable from Hinsbe interrupted.

Cable from Thome Lemaire, interrupted.

Telegrams to Australia are subject to considerable delay owing to interruption between Singapore and Batavia.

Telegrams for Corsica and Venezuela are now first accepted and will be forwarded on a delay of six hours.

Telegrams Hendricks interrupted.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE KURRAM MOVEABLE COLUMN.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THALL, JAN. 7.

Kurram Moveable Column, January 7.—The Bengal Cavalry leave the Kurram for Nowgong to-morrow. They will be replaced at Thall and Doaba by two Squadrons of the Central India Horse from Alizi.

Orders are expected daily for the Kapurthala Regiment also to go down.

The weather continues very fine, and the health of the troops is excellent.

CONCENTRATION AT THE TANGA PASS.

RECONNAISSANCE BY GENERAL BLOOD.

BOTH SIDES READY FOR FIGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JAN. 7.

The Force concentrated at Tanga Pass, yesterday, and immediately after arrival in camp a reconnaissance was made by the General Officer Commanding in person, accompanied by Brigadiers and Officers commanding Regiments, to examine the pass and decide on the plan of attack. The enemy was seen in large numbers crowding the crest of the hills on the north of the gorge leading to the pass, and on the top of the pass itself, which is about 3,800 feet above sea level. As present the camp is about 2,000 feet, the rise to the pass is about 1,800 feet, which is accomplished in about one mile of the road. The Sappers and Miners, covered by the 20th Punjab [illegible] have been busy all day improving [illegible] and to the gorge, whilst the Boners have [illegible] entrance itically at work loosening large rocks [illegible] been energeof the hills in the hope of hi[illegible] parties. About thirty standa[illegible] from the crest hill tops, while the enem[illegible]ing the working 1,000, mostly Salarzai[illegible]y is estimated at about nalsance by firing [illegible] who received the recon- range.

THE [illegible] few shots at intervals at long

and all arrang[illegible] TROOPS ARE VERY FIT,

to-day at a[illegible]emonis have been made for an attack whether th[illegible] early hour. It is still very uncertain gages fight, but five hundred coolies have been en- [illegible] by the civil authorities to carry up the actual [illegible]essaries for the troops, should it be impossible to get the mules up. The First Brigade will, it is hoped, reach Kingargali to-morrow; the 16th Bengal Infantry will probably hold the pass after its capture.

CAPTURE OF THE TANGA PASS.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

General Blood to-day attacked and forced the Tanga Pass into Boner country. The casualties are not yet reported, but they are said to be few, owing to well-directed and sustained artillery fire. The 20th Punjabis took the peak above the pass and two standards at 1 p.m.; the West Kents twenty minutes later seizing the new pass, and the Highland Light Infantry gaining the crest immediately after.

A detached force, under Colonel Adanis, V. C., comprising the Guides Infantry, 31st Punjabis, and Sappers, started yesterday afternoon from Rustam to seize the Pirsai Pass, which was reported by a reconnaissance that morning to be held by only a small party of the enemy, who, however, had fired upon them.

GENERAL SYMONS' PROGRESS.

SURPRISING MARAUDERS.

A telegram, dated Jamrud, 6th January, runs :—General S[illegible]mons took command of the Khyber line to-day. The 24th Gurkhas march to Lundi Kotal from Landi Kotal to-morrow. A convoy of 500 mules arrive at Jamrud from Ali Musjid to-day. A blizzard has been blowing all afternoon, blowing down most of the tents.

THE TRIBESMEN STILL OBDURATE.

THEIR DUTIES ALLOTTED.

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 7.

A telegram, dated Murdan, 4th January, to the *Pioneer*, says that when the ultimatum was sent to the Boner wals, its receipt was followed by a summons from the Boner jirgah to the tribesmen to watch the passes and be prepared to defend them. The tribesmen sections were detailed as follows, Tanga to the Malizai sections to Malendir, and the Chamlawals and Hindustani fanatics to the Ambela Pass. At the same time that the ultimatum was sent to the Boners wals, another was sent to the Chamlawals. The messenger has not returned by the morning of the 3rd. The upper Swatis and Yusufzai sections north of Boner refused to join the Boners wals.

Later report states that the Boners wals have sent a letter to the Deputy Commissioner at Murdan to say that they are not prepared to agree to the Government's terms. Some of the tribesmen are said to be sending their property towards Chakisar.

A telegram, dated Landi Kotal, 6th January, states :—The last of foraging parties, with a convoy guard of the Inniskillings and a road-making party of the Oxfords, 34th Pioneers, and Sappers were out to-day to improve the road towards Ali Masjid. No shots were fired. A reconnaissance in force, under Captain A. R. Barwell and Lieutenant R. L. Carnegy, were left out last night in the Nikki Khel village to try and catch any men who might come down to cut telegraph wire or go into the villages after the retirement of our troops. About 12 men came down, but of these only three came near enough to afford a shot. One of them was wounded. In the Tirah Force Orders, to-day, our designation is changed from the Peshawar Column to the 5th Brigade Tirah Expeditionary Force. We now come under command of General Symons, commanding the 1st Division.

There is every reason to believe that, as soon as the Frontier disturbances campaign is over, the strongest measures possible will be taken to disarm not only the villages on the frontier which have, up to date, been allowed, under the pretence of self-protection, to possess firearms and ammunition, but on the least possible shadow of doubt that the villages both in the Peshawar and Kohat districts entirely abused their privileges, and used their arms against us, and have for years past have been shy "go-betweens" in the rifle and powder smuggling across the border, which has been going on to a large extent, as the present fighting clearly shows us. It is impossible for the tribes we are fighting to be so amply supplied with powder and shot as they appear to be, without obtaining some at any rate of their ammunition from India. The possession of firearms of any kind, being one of the principal causes for offence, will not only insure safety to the community at large, but will, we have no doubt, decrease murder, and the consequent punishment, and the increase in the Peshawar and Kohat valleys. It is also sincerely to be hoped that Governments will take steps to remove two pernicious systems prevalent in some Punjab infantry regiments. Firstly, that of commanding officers in Pathan regiments supplying sepoys with passes to obtain powder and shot in the name of their sepoys on furlough. A pass, if used once, is used a thousand times, in a thousand places, and by a thousand different men. Secondly, that of officers giving rifles and revolvers to Pathan native officers going on furlough or on pension. However straight and loyal they themselves may be, and we honestly believe a few are to be found, they cannot live for ever, and their successors or heirs may very possibly not use the weapon with the same loyalty. The Afridi sepoy and native officer has up to date made great capital out of his *deshmani* in the way of arms, horses, and passes to obtain, which is to be [illegible] but now that we have cleared the road to his home, and found it not so difficult as he made out, he be a Kamber Khel or a Zakka Khel, he must be regarded as the "common ruck," and allowed no privileges which a Sikh or a Dogra does not enjoy. There is another question which might with advantage be looked into, and that is the admittance of every "badmash" arriving from across the frontier calling himself a friend and received as a "guest" in the company lines for the night. Rifle thefts and murders of sentries have repeatedly taken place after an influx of guests, and though a trans-frontier sepoy would not commit a theft or a murder in British territory, he would have no hesitation in committing at once, what a rifle was the object. It is also only for the good of the sepoy himself to refuse the sanction for guests in a Pathan company, because, in a place like after war, he is simply eaten out of house and home, and when the [illegible]mish's bill comes in, too often says with a sigh "Oh, save me from my relations!"—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE NATU BROTHERS.

The reply of Government to the representation of the Bombay Presidency Association as regards the Natu brothers was published yesterday. The Bombay Presidency Association having received the following letter from the Bombay Government on the subject of the arrest and detention of the Natus.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 7th Jan. 1898.

From S. W. Edgerly, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Secretary to Government, Bombay.

To the Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.

Gentlemen,—I am desired to acknowledge receipt of your letter of December 24th in which you intimate that you have been desired by the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, for the reasons stated in your letter, to pray that His Excellency the Governor in Council may be pleased to bring the Natu brothers to trial under the ordinary law.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council observes that the Council of the Presidency Association are aware of the answer given at the meeting of the Legislative Council of December 20th to an interpellation on this subject; and I am directed to say in reply to your present letter that, for the reasons set forth in that answer, Government are unable to accede to the pray er of the Council.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) S. W. EDGERLY, Secretary to Govt.

TABLE TALK

(BY WALTER BESA[illegible]

[illegible]NT.)

LO[illegible]

ON Thursday, Dec. 9, the [illegible]NDON DEC. 17.
published a little paper which [illegible]duced in every journal throughou*Daily Chronicle* is the discovery, the exposure, thought to be repro- Sporting Prophet as he really is, [illegible]t the country. It by taking in nine of the papers [illegible]e revelation of the staff one or more of these useful [illegible] The writer began tlemen. He noted carefully, at [illegible] which keep on their of the various predictions [illegible]and beneficent geneaccomplishments for the fir[illegible]nd preserved, a record racing season of 1897. The[illegible]and their wonderful have laid a sovereign on every [illegible]st eleven weeks of the prophesied in these papers, [illegible] supposing himself to have happened. That is [illegible]ery one of the "winners" or the *Sporting Life* [illegible], he shows us what would say, would win a certa[illegible]to say, if the *Sportsman* proceeded to deposit [illegible]prophesied that "Cassandra," he backed Cassandra in [illegible]t this confiding person course, the surest [illegible]a sovereign with a bookmaker; against Cassandra for that event, taking, of the Prophet put [illegible] odds. If the betting was 10 to turned out to be [illegible]ndra, he would win £10 in case of his business [illegible]oving up to his work. If the Prophet then was [illegible]be a false Prophet, and incapable in weeks h[illegible]e would lose his sovereign. What, Taking [illegible]e result of his ventures? On the eleven is, he is actually lost by every single Prophet! £49, £[illegible]the whole of the nine papers in turn, that Again [illegible]st, omitting shillings, on one after the other later [illegible]0, £26, £30, £20, £20, £59, £10, and £30. weeks this bold sportsman resumed his operations the [illegible]on with three Prophets only. After eight [illegible] confidence, he found himself the loser on [illegible]om respectively of £20, £96, and £93, Here was [illegible] wonderful fulfilment of Prophecy!

Now, there are thousands, hundreds of thousands, who look every day for their tip of their Sporting Prophet, and, if they have a "bit" to spare, take his advice, as our friend above quoted pretends to have done, and[illegible]plank it" on the Prophets fancy. I do not suppose that any amount of exposure will undermine the confidence of these people in their Prophet. You may keep a record and show them that he has been falsified by every event one after the other; you may compare the various Prophets and show that they all disagree; you may calculate for them the chances of picking out a horse at random, and you may show that by that method there would be better luck than by following the Prophet. All would be useless; they would still believe him. There are certain journals indeed, which owe a large part of their circulation to the general belief that there Prophet is more lucky than most with his tips, I do not suppose, therefore, that this exposure in Daily Chronicle will influence these sports men a bit. But it may influence other people. It may show some who might be tempted to try their luck that there is no such thing as spotting the winner; that the Sporting Prophet knows no more about the event than any outsider! and that the whole business is a pure and simple guess and gamble.

I incline to look upon gambling as necessary, in some form or other, to the wage-earning class. Formerly they had their lotteries. Every year there was the chance of winning a prize; often, when lotteries were started in Glasgow, Dublin, and other places, there was more than one chance. However, that one chance alone made people poverty—in love and war, a long day, hard work, no hope of promotion—tolerable. Because, you see, at any moment a ticket in the lottery might confer thousands upon the lucky holder; the prospect most certainly brightened the dullest life, and, when it failed, [illegible] mortal; the prentices were accused of robbing the till in order to obtain the money to buy a ticket, or even the sixteenth part of a ticket; it was said to unsettle the minds of people, who were always building upon the chance of their winning a prize, by brooding over the chance of their number coming up a prize, actually came to regard it as a certainty, and made their arrangements accordingly. I dare say that it really was an immoral institution. But have we not [illegible]things? Is not gambling almost universal in the lower classes, of backing a horse on the recommendation of a Prophet, proved time after time to be a fraud, considered from the pecuniary point of view, more immoral still? Once a year they had their lottery, every day they have it. Formerly the ignorant and the poor were the victims. What I would insist upon, however, is this, that people who go on plodding day after day over work in which they take no interest who never get promotion, or a rise in pay, or any change at all to relieve the pursuits which are not literary or artistic tastes, find some from of gambling a mere necessity of their lives. The omnibus driver, who sits on his box for fifteen hours a day engaged in work that never varies, going at the same time from one road end to after the other, has no time for recreation or amusement of any kind, finds his excitement in backing his fancy. So do waiters, whose work is also monotonous, uninteresting, and leading nowhere. So do the people who carry on work that calls for long hours and offers no scope for the exercise of the mind. They want excitement. The only way for them to get excitement in these days is to back their fancy.

The Church of St. Mathew, Wood-street, which was doomed some time ago, has now been pulled down, and the site is converted into a branch bank. Of the historical associations of the church I will not here enlarge. It is sufficient to say that hitherto it has been supposed that the whole church was the work, and, of course, successful work, of Wren. It is now been discovered that the original tower of the fourteenth century survived the Fire, and, with its external turret staircase, was still standing when Wren took it in hand. Part of the west wall also remained. Wren would have done beautiful arches, which had been lost to sight by the intrusion of floors for rooms in the tower. It is sad to report that the tower must come down; it is, in fact, down by this time. I believe. Photographs and sketches, however, have been made. I daresay that, if we could find out the truth, other towers escaped the Fire; we know that a steady wind blew continuously from the east during the Fire; if some great building stood to the east of this church the flames might have been blown straight across on to the spare in church, which would then take fire when the first intense heat had passed over. Or if the church had on the west side an open space or a collection of sheds or a market-place the intensity of the Wrenwood have been mitigated. I imagine that after the Fire there were standing, not only ruined walls, which contemporary pictures show, but many church towers and substantial stone structures.

I discovered once a court in the City—an old tumbledown court, narrow, mean, and decayed, which had also escaped the Fire, though everything around it was burned down. First I observed the back of it, which looked out upon a disused burial ground. There was something about the windows which bothered me. Next I explored the inside of it. It was nothing to look at—a red brick place, horribly dirty, which presented an appearance of age quite unlike that of the rest of the City. I therefore invited my friend the Antiquary to look at it. He came; he looked at the front and the back of it. "Those mullions," he said, pointing to the windows, "were never put up after the Fire". I then invited my friend the Architect. He came; he inspected the front and the back; he sketched the windows. "The place," he said, "is certainly older than the Fire." Well, it was in the parish of St. Anne's, and in the precinct of Blackfriars, just north of the site of the Dominicans' monastery. How did it escape the Fire? Just as the tower of St. Matthew's, Wood-street, escaped the Fire, because on the east of it stood a building, St. Anne's Church, the walls of which were a protection, while the flames from the high roof blew over the houses of the meanest court. Directly after I made this little discovery they pulled the court down. It was called the Fleur-de-Lys Court.

The transmutation of metals has been a dream for many ages. The idea ought to be familiar, but we have grown incredulous; silver is one thing, gold is another thing; one element, we have been taught of late, cannot be transmuted into another; therefore it came upon the world with a shock to read that someone, somewhere—I have not yet learned the particulars—has succeeded in turning silver into gold. It is said that the process cost £2 an ounce. Well, what does that mean? First of all, since gold is now worth about £4 an ounce, we shall be able to produce gold at half that price, so that all our gold will be halved in value. This will be a most disastrous discovery for rich people. Then a man with £100,000 now worth about £3,000 a year. That income, which is now respectable, will be reduced to £1500 a year. Everything will be doubled in price, you see. Then, supposing the process to be so far perfected as to make it possible to produce gold at five shillings an ounce, gold will be at once divided, so far as its value goes, by sixteen, and four pounds will be worth just five shillings. This is a pleasing state of things to contemplate. But I suppose something would be done to check this fall in the value of stocks and shares. A railway will go on earning its annual surplus over cost of working, and the dividend will have to be represented in some other way. I have the strongest feelings of commiseration for myself if my sovereign is to be converted into half a sovereign, or, perhaps, five shillings. But then the trouble with me all my life has been that whenever I look at a sovereign it becomes sixpence, so that there will be nothing new in the transformation proposed. I think my principal sympathy, outside my own sufferings, will be for Klondyke, that place which promised to become an Arctic Melbourne. It will be deserted. What will be the good of scraping up 30,000 pounds worth of gold when a pound is worth no more than five shillings?

I do not believe in the transmutation of silver to gold, but I do believe in the reverse process—the transmutation of gold to silver. This is a process which has been going on for twenty years, and seems to be increasing in rapidity. Twenty years ago a man with £10,000 made, easily, 5 per cent. for his money. He now makes 2½, or half as much—say 3, at the outside. What is this but the transmutation of gold into silver?

What is to prevent the continued decrease in dividends either by a falling off in trade or by a continued rise in wages until they have swallowed up all the dividends? Then what becomes of the great wealth of this country? It will have vanished like the [illegible] fabric of a vision. All commercial enterprises, companies, railways, mines, everything will belong to the men who work them; the capitalist who found the shares will be squeezed out altogether. I do not prophesy that all this will happen because I am not an economist. I can, however, imagine such a termination to the great capital of this or any other country. Where there is wealth there must be enterprises or companies; one cannot make a million of money and carry it about in a bag; it is invested in stocks and shares, all of which imply work by working men. If they gain the power and use that power with tyranny, they certainly may squeeze out the shareholders. Whether they will do so is quite another question. Meantime, where is our interest now compared with that of twenty years ago?

Are there any people in these modern times who carry on the old Pearl fishery of the River Conway? I have come across a few notes on the subject. There was an extremely ancient Fishery here, dating certainly far back before the Roman Conquest. It is said that Julius Cæsar obtained while he was in the country a breastplate set with pearls from the Conway, and offered it to the temple of Venus in Rome. It is also said that a fine pearl from the Conway was presented to Queen Catherine of Braganza by Sir Richard Wynne, of Gwydir, and that this same pearl is now in the Regalia. Lady Newborough, in the last century, possessed a good collection of Conway pearls, and in 1780 Sir Robert Vaughan appeared at Court, his hat adorned with a loop formed of Conway pearls. It might be worth while to collect a few mussels—it was in the mussel, and not the oyster, that they were found—and ascertain whether these interesting creatures have lost the art of making pearls.

We approach the festive season of Christmas. Some of us have the memory of too many festive seasons of Christmas. For my own part I would that their number was less. Looking back I cannot discover any great difference in the celebration of the feast. It is essentially a children's day. For them the pudding comes in with the brandy burning all round it; for them are the sweets, and the bonbons, and the crackers. All these things are and all these things are. It is pleasant to find one custom still observed at present according to the fashion of the prehistoric days of King William the Fourth. One point of difference I note. It is the decay of merriment. I mean that the Lord of Misrule, once omnipotent at Christmas, has no place in these modern times. There is no masquing or mumming; there is no "making up" in private houses; there are no practical jokes; even the Pantomime has curtailed the clown's business to a short half hour. That is a very significant fact, because the clown represents all the boisterous mirth and merriment of a former generation. It is as if we had grown too dignified for pranks and tomfoolery. The children, instead of [illegible] still jumping about, are orderly in their mirth; they sing, they act, they dance. In private houses there is a great decay in drinking, but that is so universal that we cease to remark it. My point here is the decay of mirth and merry-making, within my memory, is remarkable and undoubted. We laugh, but not without restraint; we are happy, but not boisterous. we make a feast and sit down to it, but soberly.

A lady sends me this story. She is an amateur photographer and a professional journalist. Recently she obtained while travelling about the country two or three photographs of an interesting and therefore valuable character. On her return home she developed the photographs used, in a well-known London journal, to illustrate a paper by herself on the subject. One of her fellow-travellers wrote and begged for a copy of one of these photographs. The lady complied with the request in all innocence. To her disgust, she saw it figuring in a local paper a week or two afterwards. Her friend had actually sent it to the papers without a word to show that he was not entitled to offer it for use! Of course, here was a clear breach of copy-right; there exists a photographic society, of which I believe that Mr. Elliott (Elliott and Fry, Baker-street, London, W.) is the president. Let me advice amateur photographers to remember that their photographs are as much their property as their MSS.; not give them away carelessly; and if they do give them away, to let it be understood that their use and reproduction must be regarded as forbidden. This warning should not be neglected. Good photographs, which can be used for illustration, may become valuable. I should like to know in how many cases the great illustrated papers have been glad to receive the photographs of the amateur, in order to illustrate some subject of the movement.

CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, DEC. 17.

ACTIVE cycling in England is almost completely a dead letter at the time of writing, as none of the redeeming features of typical English Christmas weather [illegible] to [illegible] an opportunity. We sigh for a drying wind, and a clear frosty day, but mud and wet are having an endless monopoly, and even the hardiest riders hesitate to face the inclement conditions. Instead, the talk in club life is [illegible] of next season's doings, of the shows, and of annual [illegible]s, and other [illegible]

Among the dinners of the week have included the time-honoured function of the Surrey Bicycle Club, and the cordial gathering of the Bath Road men, the latter [illegible] among road clubs for having a number of men of undoubted [illegible] ranks. Most road record-breakers and fliers generally seem to be singularly deficient in sociability, which is an observation whose interpretation must be left to philosophers.

In the provinces the Yorkshire Road Club has been celebrating its annual festival, and it is hardly to be wondered at that the Yorkshire men have followed the lead of the North Road Club and decided on withdrawal from the National Cyclists's Union. The road championships are rare affairs in which and their anger has been raised by the interference of the Union with the affairs of the Club, and an organisation numbering upwards of 300 men, all qualified as hard road riders, and giving away 192 prizes in a single season for performances on the road, is a body of considerable extent and reputation.

Some amusement was caused by the speech of a representative of an important London newspaper at the last dinner of the Press at a recent cycling function. He declared that the paper in question did not intend to become one, at any rate for the present, as he was "waiting for the perfect bicycle." Dear [illegible] report a cycling exhibition! Does he wear none but perfect and everlasting clothes? Are his wines and cigars superlative? Does he keep his carriages off railways because their occasional accidents betray imperfection? Does he hunt or golf or play cricket, or row? Does he keep billiards alone because some balls do not run true? A modern high-grade bicycle is nearer perfection than any other mechanical device, and has again and again been proved to be the most efficient piece of machinery yet devised, in the sense that more of the energy put into it is usefully returned by it, without loss or waste.

The Cyclist's Touring Club has recently issued caution boards for tricky hills, as well as danger boards for really dangerous hills, and the drawing of a distinction of this kind is a move in the right direction, as the cry of "Wolf" is apt, when used up to unheeding eyes, as cyclists have grown callous to the announcement of danger, after experiencing many easy descents unnecessarily labelled as unsafe.

The National Cyclists' Union is also about to make a similar discrimination. The wide influence of the Touring Club is shown by the Secretary having received upwards of 300 applications from practically after I made this little discovery they pulled various local authorities and councils throughout the country in response to the request that hedge clippings should be removed from highways when the hedges were trimmed.

A minor was recently in trouble about the payment for his bicycle, and it was alleged that in these days, a bicycle was a necessity, and therefore his purchase of a bicycle was a matter for which he was legally responsible, although he was not of full age. The county court judge, however, ruled that a bicycle is a luxury and not a necessity, and the seller had to take all risks in dealing with a minor.

While the pressman waits for a perfect bicycle, the Bishops are being content with the best that an imperfect world can offer, and the prelate, to whose see Coventry is contained, has with extreme appropriateness learned to ride a bicycle, and has been presented with a machine for his own use. He does not, however, regard it merely as a luxury, but intends to use it as a means of locomotion in ministering to the needs of his diocese.

Cordang, the twenty-four hours' record holder, has come to England in order to ride and race through next season. He will make the celebrated Crystal Palace track his training quarters, and the first great exponent of the aid of wind shields is expected to have a brilliant season.

For next year also a warm crowd of riders of the Ariel will supply the gap of Stocks's retirement from the fray. Of these the sprinter will be the veteran, J. Green, a champion years ago, and with no diminution yet apparent in his powers; R. Palmer for middle distances, and A. E. Walters for the longer bouts and endurance feats.

Stocks, quitting the track at the zenith of his fame is a wise man, for it is better so than to dwindle as a setting star. That is where Shorland was wise and Zimmerman foolish, though it is now confidently believed that the American will try to cultivate all the old speed again. Stocks had signalized his retirement by issuing a booklet on training, containing his experiences and a thousand and one useful hints to all who seek to know how to attain proficiency in the art of speed cycling.

Forty members of the Dunlop Tyre Co.'s famous pacing team were kindly invited by the manager of the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, to witness a performance of "Sporting Life" a drama which was held in the Opera House of the Crystal Palace during the late National Show. The Dunlop pacers are a fine set of fellows, and their universal popularity brings them many invitations of this kind.

FROCKS AND FASHIONS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 17.

THERE is no disguising the fact that winter is now upon us, and I fancy that many of us "time-expired Anglo-Indians" are beginning to think that in spite of all the grumbling we used to do when we lived in those "sunny climes" that we would very gladly go to the P. and O. office and engage our passages back again and escape all the gloom and fog in which England is now enveloped. Autumn has prolonged itself (we began to think almost indefinitely) this year, but a few sharp frosts and cold winds lately have made us realize the fact that the "Fur" season has now begun, and most of us have been spending a good deal of time and money in the shops lately. I am afraid winter clothes, fascinating though they are, will hardly interest people in India; still a great many of the winter fashions might be converted into models for dresses suitable for India. Of course, the great feature of the autumn and winter fashions is the "Russian Blouse." Everybody is perfectly determined to be "Russian" this year, and though perhaps it is quite the most unbecoming style of dress that has ever been invented for anyone who has not got a tall and very slight figure, still we see everybody, old or young, tall or short, stout or thin, arrayed in this frightful garment. I think the fashion papers have a good deal to do with this craze. You know how easy it is to make anything look nice in a picture; and when one sees a particularly attractive looking dress beautifully adapted to that specially slender and out-of-proportion figure that fashion has educated us to look on as perfect, topped with a tiny head and a neck three times longer than nature ever fits us out with, it is so difficult to realize that given the same dress we should not look every bit as well in it. To my mind only the strong-minded people who will calmly and dispassionately "see themselves as others see them" ought to be allowed fashion papers. Sometimes I see a very short stout woman in a dress only suitable for a tall slight one, and I begin to wish that there were no such things as "Fashion Plates." However, I must really now begin and tell you about this Russian coat, as there are many people in India to whom I am sure it will be particularly becoming. First, then, it looks extremely well made in white drill or pique; though I am afraid this latter would not wash so well as the drill. I saw a very pretty one the other day designed for a lady going out to India. It was in white drill, the skirt rather full like a blouse and gathered in at the wrist with a turned back cuff. The coat was double-breasted with white pearl buttons and had a turned back collar and revers braided in a design in fine white braid. This braiding was also carried out on the cuffs and short basque, and the coat was to be worn either over a shirt with a hunting tie of soft white or colored silk or over a front with lace cravat.

Blouses of every description, from velvet, cloth, and silk to the flimsiest of chiffon and mousline de soie, are more than ever fashionable. For cycling velvet blouses are much worn, and look smart and pretty, whilst brilliant scarlet flannel and tartans of every clan recognised and unrecognised are immensely fashionable. To all these cloth shirts the latest detachable collar and cuffs are joined. The stock collar in muslin and linen with large bows of ribbon or silk tied in front also lend, a pretty finish to a shirt of any material. Every shade of red and scarlet is very popular, and looks bright, fascinating, and comforting in the eye this chilly unbecoming weather, when everybody (as a small boy remarked to me the other day) has got on a "winter nose!" Talking of scarlet how many of the wives of officers in the Punjab Frontier Force widowed, who I hear have flown to the hills to escape the plague, will be called to array themselves in this very suitable Mahableshwar colour, and feel that Dame Fashion is smiling upon them. I saw last week a charming costume cunningly worked out in red and black. The skirt was plain and trimmed with many rows of black braid. The vest which began as a rounded yoke and then narrowed down into a point at the waist was of red silk tucked horizontally. The bodice was in the form of a coat and trimmed most profusely with bows of black braid. A large bow of black silk worn at the neck with a white muslin stock helped to carry out the idea of a black and red costume. Red and black is a trifle suggestive of the "Evil one." But Anglo-Indian grass widows—Ah! we all know them!

Novelties in table decorations are always useful and interesting to the Anglo-Indian housewife, and I think the table decorations were artistically arranged dinner table which I saw the other day. The centre was composed of ruffled white silk round which a piece of wide flowered pink chine ribbon was placed edged on either side with lace. On this were placed candles with pink shades and specimen glasses filled with pink roses; at two of the corners were laid large nosegays of roses loosely tied with ribbon and with long trails of leaves and fern. The whole effect was most lovely. The same idea carried out in yellow roses with green ribbons would look equally well. Talking of dinner tables reminds me of how difficult it is to know what to do after a dinner party. I read an account of the following "New and most amusing game" in a paper the other day, and although it appears to me very similar to one I used to play in my infancy, I give it for what it is worth. One of the party [illegible] a tune on a table or claps it with his or her hands, always giving especial attention to the rhythm. The person who guesses the tune gives the next, and so on and so on. The one who is the first to guess six wins the game—of course they must be popular tunes well-known to everybody. For those who like to be wonderfully original this simple form may do as well as any other. Personally I much prefer to be left to digest my dinner without any mental or bodily exertion. I can really think of nothing more trying after I have been waited than to be called upon to sit down to a round game, and if the dinner has been bad I feel still less inclined to make myself agreeable and be "skittish." All I can do then is to employ my time in praying that the "Burra Mem" may make an early move.

The latest idea for the bicycle is the bouquet-holder, which is made in aluminium and fastened in front of the machine by a simple contrivance of wire in the middle of the handle bars, which can be removed at will. The receptable is made to hold water, so that the flowers keep nice and fresh—the idea has just been patented. I wonder what the bicycle of the future will be like. Every day one hears hints of new things. I have heard much about a new Esmond saddle, which slides up and down, and which I hear is very comfortable for going up and down hill, as in going up hill you can slide forward and vice versa. Another ingenious suggestion was that last week at the meeting in the Agricultural Hall of the Lady Cyclists

have recognised long ago that if a serious mistake was made, the man who was responsible for it would be all in his power—he could do no more—to make the necessary amends. Many of my countrymen are, I find, still angry, though for a different reason. What then have Sir Bartle done asked. I was forced to do a most painful duty and that I have done. How others regard that performance is more their affair than mine.

3. My countrymen must not confound an apology with the traditional prostration to save one's own skin. The misunderstanding in my case has, moreover, arisen from certain groundless surmises, derived from impressions. For instance, it seems always and misrepresentations. For instance, it seems to be believed in some quarters that my retractation was due to a threat held out by the Police Commissioner on board the steamer. The suggestion is most unjust both to the Government and to myself. Mr. Ingham, who behaved with great tact and considerration, left entirely to me to decide whether I would send for his wishes and have a talk with him or would send for his wishes and have a talk with him or not. His object, as far as I could see, appeared to be to get from me the names of my correspondents and if possible to have a sight of the letters also to commit me, if he could, to specific denials about the supposed aggrieved parties before I had seen any one on the shore. I declined publicly but firmly to oblige him in any of the particulars, merely telling him that he might rely on my acting in a perfectly straightforward manner in the matter. I have kept with me a note of my conversation with Mr. Vincent made that very day at the instance of a tried friend. Another mischievous impression, accepted as a fact by many, is that my retractation was drafted by the editor of the *Times of India*. I wonder how or where this miserable little story came to be coined. Mr. Bennett had no more to do with the drafting of my apology than the man in the moon. The only charitable explanation that I can think of for the story is that, when the statements to which I had given currency were condemned as malevolent inventions, the Editor of the *Times of India*, while fiercely denouncing my community, felt himself bound in fairness to me—then an absent man—to say that "from what we know of Mr. Gokhale, he is the last man consciously to mislead the public even in matters in regard to which he feels keenly," *exchequer* this was all the sand, of which sand will massing persons set themselves to make a rope.

9. Many harsh things have been said of me during these five months. Not, however, that all have judged harshly. There have been those who have extended their kindly sympathy to me and have helped to make the blow more bearable. Foremost among these I must mention Sir William Wedderburn. He has not only acquitted me of all blame but has, in generous terms, recognised the disagreeable of the course taken by me, and has written to express his "intense sympathy for what you have most undeservedly undergone." Another English friend—one of the greatest friend of the Congress,—wrote to me on reading the retractation and the private letter which accompanied it:—" Pray do not fancy you have lost any ground with us. Do not apologise to us. We look upon you as a martyr to the cause and are more ready than ever to aid, and so far as we can, stand by you." A third English friend, also a great well-wisher of our country, from whom I had received the greatest kindness in England, wrote:—" Our affection and esteem for you is unsullied rather than diminished by the crisis through which you have passed. May God bless you!" A lady, whom it was a privilege to meet and become friends with, wrote:—"The greatest consolation I can offer you is that those who know you personally must fully realise that what you did was prompted by no fear of personal foe and true patriotism." An English friend in this Presidency—one of the best friends of the educated Indians and their aspirations—wrote to me as soon as he read my apology:—" I was glad to see from you an explanation so full and frank. It was handsomely done ... I am very sorry for your troubles but very glad that so far you have acted like a man." Another Englishman who, retr.ed with me to India and whose acquaintance I formed only after leaving London, wrote to say that he applauded the course and throughout with which I had discharged a most painful duty. Several of my Indian friends have been equally kind—foremost among these being the gentleman at whose feet I have now sat these many years as a pupil. Whenever any judgment passed on my conduct has appeared to me to be particularly harsh or uncharitable, I have thought of these expressions of opinion and felt comforted.

10. I have no doubt about the ultimate verdict on my conduct. The day will come when it will be generally recognised by my countrymen that this unfortunate incident deserves to be thought of, as far as I am concerned, in sorrow and not in anger, and that under most trying circumstances I had taken the only course which was consistent with duty and honour. Meanwhile I am content to wait. Trials and troubles, accepted in the right spirit, only chasten and elevate. All that is necessary for me to do is to go on doing my duty, whether it be sunshine or shade. Public duties, undertaken as the bidding of no man, cannot be laid down at the desire of anyone. Whether the works on a higher plane or on a lower one is a matter comparatively of small importance. One is always glad of the approbation of the public of what one has done. It is an object of legitimate satisfaction. It is also more; it is a source of strength and encouragement and moreover in this country it constitutes the only reward in public life. But it is not the highest purpose of existence, nor nearly the highest. If it comes,—to use the words of Herbert Spencer—" well; if not, well also, though not so well." Yours, &c.,

G. K. GOKHALE.

Fergusson College, Poona, 7th January, 1898.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

THE WIMBLEDON CUP COMPETITION.

The match for the Wimbledon silver cup between the London Section and the Bombay Section took place on Wednesday and Thursday last. It is a scratch and handicap match, the best scratch score for the two rounds retaining the cup for one year and receiving Rs. 20 as well as the shield of the entrier, the remaining two shields of the entries going to the winner of the handicap. There were no less than 24 entries, but some of the players withdrew after the first round. Mr. Fischer took the cup with a scratch score of 88, while Mr. G. McLaren won the handicap with a net total of 81 (91—10). The details of the scoring were as under :—

		Ist round.	2nd round.	H'cap.	Net.
1	G McLaren *a*	47	44	10	81
3	P F Fischer *b*	44	41	2	83
3	H Bromley	48	52	10	84
4	C Kidder	49	48	10	87
5	E B Raikes	42	47	sce	88
5	C H S Biggs	41	42	sce	88
	Capt Baker	46	48	6	88
	Capt R E Mosdyn	45	46	6	91
9	R M Watson Smythe	47	50	8	89
10	E R Jardine	53	47	10	90
	O Marshall	47	43	scr	90
12	Capt S J Chamier	51	49	10	91
	Seamefield	51	49	12	91
	E W Noble	55	50	14	91
15	H F Weston	53	54	2	93
	G S Forsyth	50	51	8	93

The other players had net scores of over 100, or sent in no returns.

a Winner of Handicap.
b Winner of Cup.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.

Yachts Race.—Start at 2-45 p. m.

Yachts name	Entered by
Chita	E Comber
Miren	A H Crommelin
Dumbledore	Officers, R A
Turquoise	Capt R L Gell
Jacinta	Comm'r Chrystal
Isca	Capt W F Foot
Red Rose	Hon'ble Ad—ral Sir John Hext, R N

Course No 2 as follows :—From Committee Vessel round Prongat Buoy, leaving it to port, round Hog Island Buoy, leaving it to starboard, round North Island Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and thence to Committee Vessel. Length of course 9·5 miles.

Tomtit Class Race.—Start at 3-30.

Yachts name	Entered by
Minnet	Officers, R A
Corella	A Byrne
Mab	Comm'r Chandler
Lotus	M C Hallé
Tomtit	H H H Apcar
Tigress	K C Richards

Course No. 3.—From Committee vessel round North Sands Buoy, leaving it to port, round Thacker Beacon, leaving it to port, thence round North Kanoja Buoy, leaving it to starboard, and finishing at Committee vessel. Length of course 7 miles.

Ships Boats Race—Start 2-45 p.m.

Boats name.	Entered by
H M S Asiatic's Cutter	Gnr W Silvester
H M S Aysandra's ... for	W J Harris
H M S Dooryard's Cutter	A Myers

Course No. 2 same as Tomtit Class Race.

BOMBAY THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

TO-DAY.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race.—The Cambaita Plate, 3-33 p.m.
2nd Race.—The Parel Plate, 4 p.m.
3rd Race.—The Midget Stakes, 4-25 p.m.
4th Race.—The Galloway Handicap, 4-50 p.m.
5th Race.—The Civilian Stakes, 5-15 p.m.
6th Race.—The Trials, 5-40 p.m.
Special train leaves Church Gate 2-55 (Local time.)
Day tickets (including admittance 1 lady), Rs. 5.
Season tickets (including admittance 2 ladies) Rs. 26.

THIS week Mr. Grant Richards will publish Part VIII. of Mr. Rothenstein's " English Portraits." The part contains portraits of Professor Charles Villiers Stanford and of Mr. George Bernard Shaw.

MR. FRANCIS FOX, one of the guests present at the opening of the Buluwayo Railway, writes to the *Times* :—What has really struck us is the fine type of Englishmen, Scotchman, and Irishman we met with in Rhodesia; fine, manly, kindhearted, well-educated men, the pick of the country; of quiet, earnest demeanour, and evidently determined not only to uphold England's flag, but also to be an honour and a credit to the old country. Only some four years ago, on the site of the present Government House, stood Lobengula's Kraal, and under the tree, which has been preserved and retained in the garden, sat that ferocious chief, dealing out cruelty, mutilations, and death, to his unhappy people, who are now treated with kindness, consideration, and Christian sympathy. At the dinner given last Monday by the festivities committee to the guests, the administrator, Captain the Hon. A. Lawley, electrified the audience by reading Her Majesty's kind and thoughtful telegram of congratulation upon the successful completion of railway. The effect produced was most thrilling; the whole assembly rose to their feet, cheered, sang, nearly cried; the band struck up, and here, away in the heart of South Africa on the 20th parallel of latitude, such a reception was accorded to her name as has hardly been equalled in any part of the world.

NEWS OF THE DAY

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief's departure from India will probably be delayed until the middle of March owing to the difficulty of securing a passage by a mail steamer of earlier date.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART is likely to pay a short visit to Calcutta early next week, to consult with the Government and the Commander-in-Chief regarding frontier matters. He will then return to Rawalpindi and sail on the 22nd from Bombay on three months' leave.

THE future garrison of the Tochi Valley will consist of two squadrons of cavalry, four mountain guns, and four battalions of native infantry with four Maxim guns. Colonel Egerton will remain in command of this force.

SIR Philip P. Hutchins, K. C. S. I., succeeds Sir Alexander J. Arbuthnot, K. C. S. I. C. I. E, on the India Council.

WITH a view to preventing the importation of plague into the North-West Provinces and Oudh a notification has been published that no railway tickets will be issued in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) during January and February to persons who are believed to intend going on pilgrimage to Ajodhya, Fyzabad, Allahabad, Muttra, Brindaban, Benares, Mogal Sarai, Bindhachal, Mirzapur or Hardwar.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta, during the week ending 25th December was 320, against 295 and 293 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 12. There were 4 deaths from cholera, against 4 and 7 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 11. There was one death from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 2 deaths from tetanus against 2 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel complaints amounted to 111 and 34 respectively, against 125 and 37 in the preceding week. The general death rate of the week was 35·7 per mille per annum, against 35·0 the mean of the last five years

IT is believed in commercial circles in Calcutta that a period of "tight money" has again set in, and that the Bank rate may rise very high within the next few weeks. The Burma rice crop, larger even than that of last year, has to be moved during the end of January, and this means a heavy drain upon Calcutta. But if money is likely to be scarce in India what can be said of the state of affairs in Eastern China, when bazar-rates in Shanghai and elsewhere already range from 25 to 30 per cent?

NOTWITHSTANDING the misfortunes which have befallen Bombay, writes a contemporary, its Municipality enjoyed the highest revenue of the three Presidency Municipalities during the past financial year, the receipts amounting to 62 lakhs of rupees; those of the Calcutta Municipality to about 58 lakhs, and those of the Madras Municipality to slightly over 20 lakhs. In Bombay the expenditure for the year in question amounted to 70 lakhs; in Calcutta to 48½ lakhs; and in Madras to 20 lakhs. In Bombay has been dealt with a balance of 37½ lakhs, which, added to the revenue, ran up the sum available for expenditure to 992 lakhs; and thus at the end of the year there was a balance in hand of over 29 lakhs. In Calcutta there was an opening net balance of Rs. 2,86,000 at the credit of the revenue funds, and a net credit balance of 4 lakhs in the capital funds. The expenditure came up to 48½ lakhs; but as the receipts only amounted to 48 lakhs, the net balance was reduced to 2 lakhs. However, when certain other items are considered, the net credit balance amounts to nearly 16 lakhs.

TO the New Year's number of Dr. Leitner's "Asiatic Quarterly Review" just published, Mr. Karkaria contributes two articles. The first is an "The Religion of Akbar" containing an exposition of that great Monarch's new 'divine' faith. The other is a continuation of Mr. Dowell's recent lecture on "India before the English."

THE Government of India has approved of the sanction accorded by the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway that the construction of the first 26 miles of the Calicut-Cannanore Railway, 52 miles in length, should be proceeded with at once. The Government of India has also sanctioned an estimate amounting, in round figures, to Rs. 30,210, for the location of the proposed Shoranur-Cochin extension of the Madras Railway, 61 miles in length.

A LARGE German vessel recently arrived in Rangoon with her second cargo of 3,800 tons of salt for that port this year. She is consigned to an English firm having a contract with the Burma Government for a certain term of years under which they are the sole consignees of German salt to Rangoon and Bassein. German firms in Burma are meanwhile importers of English salt as they cannot import salt from Germany pursuant to that market. Similar salt is produced in the Punjab mines, but it cannot be sent to Calcutta or Karachi at the small freight which is all ships get to bring salt from Europe.

THE Madras season reports published on Wednesday, give cause for anxiety, especially with regard to the condition of affairs in Nellore. The season telegram to the Government of India states that more rain is wanted everywhere; and that agricultural operations are much retarded by this want of rain. Naturally, therefore, there is little or no improvement in the prospects generally. The number on relief in the Bellary and Kanigiri taluqs of the Nellore District have increased from 1,887 last week to 2,314 this week. This number is made up as follows :—Test workers, 641 men, 857 women, 646 children; fed in kitchens 150, of whom 135 are children, dependants of relief workers. With no hope of rain now till the south-west monsoon breaks, it is almost certain that these figures will go on increasing. Nellore, the bright spot of the last few days, has escaped owing to the timely showers in the district received in November 1896; but, unfortunately, the respite has not been for long, and its turn has now come. It is to be hoped, however, that the period of scarcity will not be so severe or so prolonged as that through which the Deccan District have just passed.

FROM the 18th to the 24th ultimo, 1 European, 2 Eurasians, 10 Native Christians, 658 Hindus and 58 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 305 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 349. The deaths are thus classified :—5 from cholera, 5 from small-pox, 50 from fever, 24 from dysentery, 5 from diarrhœa, and 178 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 35·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 40·2 per 1,000 per annum.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed Members of the Madras Legislative Council :—Messrs. Winterbotham and Thomson, of the Board of Revenue; Mr. G. S. Forbes, Revenue Secretary to Government; and Mr. Shungra Sobyer, C.I.E., Dewan of Travancore.

THE Madras Government is determined to be as economical as possible. A few years ago, the clocks in the public offices in Madras were entrusted to a clock-repairer in Popham's Broadway, who wound them regularly and saw to their proper up-keep. Subsequently, Heads of Departments were allowed to make their own arrangements in this matter, and a small sum of money was allowed them annually for this purpose. Now, orders have been issued eliminating this charge entirely, and directing heads of offices to delegate this duty to somebody on their establishments, who will have to perform the work gratuitously. Query :—Supposing the clocks go wrong, what then? An amateur clock-winder will not be equal to regulating and repairing the time-pieces

MADAME SANDHERR's deposition has been taken by M. Jor Ravary at her house, relating to the bribe of 8,000 f. said to be offered to her late husband, Colonel Sandherr, to keep back evidence against Dreyfus. Major Esterhazy has been again under examination. The approaches to M. Scheurer-Kestner's house are more strongly guarded than ever to prevent hostile demonstrations of students before it. It was hoped that the telegram from Russia announcing the intended visit of the Emperor and Empress to the 1900 Exhibition would have turned attention from the Dreyfus affair, but it has not. Another queer story appears in the "Petit Journal", the organ of sensational patriotism in France, and is obtaining wide circulation in the evening papers. The other night a Deputy was travelling with his free pass from Paris to Cuelles. Just after leaving the latter station, he found that he had forgotten a bundle of papers, and asked the station master to telegraph to Meaux, where they were found. He gave his name as M. Joseph Reinach; but the station-master at Meaux has an assistant who, according to the editors of the story, is a young man of extraordinary intelligence and promise. He thought M. Reinach's story suspicious, and proceeded to examine the papers. What was his horror on finding in them a correspondence between M. Mathieu Dreyfus, the "Figaro," and M. Joseph Reinach, letters of Major Esterhazy, stolen, no doubt, from that officer and half-finished forgeries of the Major's hand-writing. This intelligent young man, who, as we told, has kept himself abreast by diligent study of the papers of the Dreyfus case (his mind must be in a pretty state) reported his find to the police. M. Reinach, interviewed this evening, said the papers were simply facsimiles which were sold publicly in Paris a few weeks ago Curiously enough, the station-master and sub-master have been summoned by Major Ravary doubtless to inform him what documents were in the portfolio. The assistant has, however, not been cited.

JAPAN'S ARMAMENTS.

THE discussion now going on with reference to the expansion of Japan's armaments seems to be vitiated by a certain confusion of ideas between the feasibility and the utility of the programme. It will have been perceived, of course, that there is no difference of opinion as to the necessity of increasing the Navy up to the full limits of the Government's scheme. All parties are agreed upon that point. The question centres solely upon the Army. Should the Army be doubled, or is an increase of fifty per cent. sufficient? That is the only matter in dispute, and it is there that the confusion of which we speak presents itself. The opponents of military increment appear to question, not the possibility of using an army of such dimensions as the Government's programme contemplates, but the possibility of utilizing any considerable army at all. In support of their argument they point to the fact that France, despite of her immense military forces, was unable to make any serious impression on China in the "state of reprisals" twelve years ago, and that Germany, though she possesses a colossal army of offence and the army of defence, the conclusion is that if Japan's programme aimed at a war footing of three hundred thousand men, or three hundred and fifty thousand at most, she would be amply prepared for all contingencies. Her present programme, however, is four hundred and sixty thousand.

Of course, no discussion of this character would have any value unless it included the question of finance. The difficulty of finding the necessary endowment of the dimensions now contemplated? The difficulty in answering such a question is to find a basis of calculation. It will not do merely to say that Japan spends so many million yen a year, and England so many sovereigns, or France so many francs. We must first ascertain what the two Powers have been prepared to spend on the purpose of war (which is establishments—i.e. 288,000 tons, 11 torpedo-catchers and 115 torpedo-boats) will be 16 millions. The latter figure, however, we must add 13 millions as a maintenance fund, so that the total naval expenditures becomes 29 millions, and the ordinary account of the two services aggregate 56 millions. The corresponding revenue of the State —that is to say, the revenue that will be available, under the present system of taxation, when the armaments expansion programme is consummated—will be at least 100 millions. Hence we find that the ordinary expenditure for the two services will be 7/20 of the State income; the Army expenditure being 3·75-20, and the Naval 3·25-20. Now the expenditure on the Army of Belgium and Kanigiri talugs of the Nellore District have increased from 1,887 last week to 2,314 this week. This number is made up as follows :—Test workers, 641 men, 857 women, 646 children; fed in kitchens 150, of whom 135 are children, dependants of relief workers. With no hope of rain now till the south-west monsoon breaks, it is almost certain that these figures will go on increasing. Nellore, the bright spot of the last few days, has escaped owing to the timely showers in the district received in November 1896; but, unfortunately, the respite has not been for long, and its turn has now come. It is to be hoped, however, that the period of scarcity will not be so severe or so prolonged as that through which the Deccan District have just passed.

DEALING WITH RATIOS ONLY.

If a direct comparison be instituted, it appears that England spends 61 *yen* upon her Navy and nearly 7 *yen* on her Army, while Japan's programme contemplates spending. Turning, now, to the second method of comparison, it will be seen that Japan's naval and military expenditure amount to 1·35 *yen* per head of her population, and Great Britain's to 9·75 *yen*. Each inhabitant of the United Kingdom has to contribute more than seven times as much on account of military and naval expenditure as each inhabitant of the Japanese empire. Is that a proper ratio? The answer can confidently be made to something about the comparative wealth of the two countries. In England's case information on that point is not wanting. Consequently we may know something about the comparative wealth of the nation may be set down as nine thousand millions sterling, without much risk of error. But in Japan such a basis of calculation is still difficult to obtain. The last estimate formed by competent calculators gives ten thousand millions *yen* as the total of the country's wealth. We are disposed to think that the figure is below the truth. It is obtained by assessing the wealth of each building (and) at eight times its eight thousand million *yen*, and adding two thousand millions on account of all the remaining property of the people. For the moment, however, we must be content with the estimate as the closest approximation immediately procurable. Our comparative figures fall to become two thousand million pounds sterling for the United Kingdom and one thousand million sterling for Japan. In other words, Japan can afford to spend nine *yen* for every one *yen* that a Japanese subject spends. If that be a correct contrast, it follows that the

JAPANESE SUBJECT OVER-TAXES HIS FINANCIAL CAPACITIES

when he devotes to his Army and Navy one *yen* for every seven *yen* devoted by a British subject to the same purpose. The discrepancy is not great, however. We may refer, *en passant*, to the empirical notion which has long prevailed among foreigners residing in Japan that a *yen* in this country is the equivalent of a sovereign in England. Our analysis show, it will be observed, that the comparison is remarkably accurate. The accumulated wealth of the United Kingdom represents 217 pounds sterling per head of population; the accumulated wealth of Japan, 235 *yen* per head.

There is another point calling for notice in connection with this problem. It is that whereas immense sums of floating capital are always available in Great Britain for the conduct of a war, Japan's resources in that respect are comparatively meagre. Fortunately when the war of 1891 broke out, she had in the Treasury accumulations of surplus revenue aggregating more than thirty millions of *yen*. But she is threatened now with deficits rather than surpluses, and it is important to consider whether, in the event of a war, she could hope to raise a domestic loan with anything like the ease that marked her last transaction of that nature. Her people will not put money now on account of the Railway and Public Undertakings. Loans that ought to be floated during the current year. A large fleet and a great army would be useless affairs without money to support them. Some retrenchment in the case of the Army would appear desirable, for a small army and a full purse are in comparably more efficient than a big army and empty coffers.—*Japan Mail.*

THERE is something very pathetic in the fact that when Mr. T. R. Hardy at length got his chance to produce a great work death should have prevented the publication. He had done so much, and so much that was good, and then a commission came for something that promised to be great. As you go up that imposing staircase of the Junior Union, there are two long panels of wall that fairly beg to be covered with the work of some master. Between them lies the considerable landing where the naval members usually promenade, and which, in compliment to the N.O.'s, is always called the Quarter Deck. One of these panels is already filled with a spirited sea battle by Mr. Wyllie, the subject Trafalgar, and it was on the companion canvas, "The Armada," that Mr. Hardy was engaged. It was a topic that demanded not merely great skill, but great knowledge, and its critics from the Quarter Deck would be no such matter inexorable. But few painters know the ropes better, or were more conscientious in their work, or more masters of their subject. We have no artist left exactly to take his place.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE general meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was attended by more than 2,000 shareholders, an unusually large number, representing about 300,000 shares approximately. Mr. Kondo, President of the Company, occupying the chair, caused one of the clerks to read the report copies of which previously been distributed among the shareholders. At the instance of one of those present the reading after it had been continued for somewhile, was dispensed with. Mr. Kondo then rose and delivered a speech, intended to make the points given in the report clearer. He observed that the gross receipts totalled 5,790,000 *yen*, the largest on the record, thus far. During the half-year covered by the report, the Company had employed seventy-seven steamers, with the aggregate displacements of 1,523,000 tons approximately, that is to say, a daily average of 8320 tons. Under the circumstances, the President felt it exceedingly painful to introduce a draft proposing to declare no dividend for the half-year. The reason was that, though on the whole the coasting traffic was so successful, the Company incurred, on the other hand, a loss of over 440,000 *yen* on account of its foreign services, and required a larger disbursement in consequence of the rise of the market prices of commodities. However, he was of opinion that the Company's business had reached the climax of its troubles during the half-year, and that, as the steamers recently brought round from Europe were mostly been qualified to receive the encouragement bounty, and as the Government was expected to increase the coasting subsidy, the business of the Company's foreign service, therefore the business would achieve a far better result in the next half-year. When the chairman concluded his address several questions were put by various shareholders present, to all of which the chairman gave suitable replies. At this juncture, one of the shareholders proposed that as the draft placed before them for discussion was of grave importance, he thought it more prudent to postpone discussing it. This motion was supported by many of the shareholders present.

The Chairman proposed to ask the sense of the meeting by vote, but Mr. Shinsuke Inamura moved that the discussion should be continued after a short rest had been taken. He observed that if the discussion be postponed, a bad precedent would be created, and that it might ultimately lead to serious dissension among the shareholders. The matter, therefore, must be dealt with moderately. The compromise proposed was acceded to, and a rest was declared. After about an hour's interval the sitting was resumed, when the proposal of the Chairman to declare no dividend was carried.

It appears that Mr. Arai Shogo is at the head of the clique of shareholders who desire to reduce the reserve appropriations of the Company in order to provide funds for paying a dividend. Mr. Arai made a considerable mark in the first session of the Diet, and acquired a great reputation during the years of pre-Constitution agitation, and when the Diet met, he showed himself to be a debater with a remarkable command of language and a strong determination to harrass the Government. Then he suddenly lapsed into silence, and remained silent. Session after session the House heard his voice no more. Such phenomena are not altogether infrequent in Japanese political life, but how to explain them we do not know. The Reserves of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha are of three kinds, and the amounts that have to be added to them annually before any dividend is paid are fixed by the rules. There is the insurance reserve, to which 5 per cent. of the value of the fleet has to be carried each year, the ordinary reserve, which takes 3 per cent. and the depreciation reserve, which calls for 5 per cent. Thus a total of 13 per cent. of the value of the fleet has to be set aside from the profits before any dividend is declared, which means a sum of 1,950,000 *yen*, taking the value of the fleet at 12 millions. Mr. Arai is reported to advocate reducing the reserve appropriations from 13 to 6 per cent., and he has found a sufficient number of supporters to warrant the calling o an extraordinary general meeting on the 22nd instance. Of course, to succeed in carrying his point he will ruin the Company. It would at once become an unsound concern.—*Japan Mail.*

PIRATICAL ATTACK ON HAIPHONG.

TWO EUROPEANS AND THIRTY PIRATES KILLED.

CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY.

We are informed that on the night of Wednesday the 15th ult. a gang of about 800 pirates attacked the suburbs of Haiphong, inhabited by the Europeans, setting fire to houses in the four quarters, of the city simultaneously. The authorities, finding themselves unable to cope with the pirates, appealed to the warships in Harbour for assistance, and a party of French marines was at once landed, and fired upon the desperadoes, of whom over thirty were killed. So far as has been ascertained, only two Europeans lost their lives, M. Gauthier, who is, or was previously, secretary of the Societe des Charbonnages at Haiphong, and another Frenchman, whose name has not yet reached Hongkong. M. Gauthier's body was horribly mutilated, practically cut to pieces by the native "coupe-jarret" sword. Consider able damage was caused to property by the conflagration.

A late account says :—Within the past few days, two dastardly outrages have been committed in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, the deliberation with which the outrages have been committed pointing to the conclusion that a well-organised band of Chinese desperadoes are infesting the environs of the Harbour, prepared to perpetrate any manner of desperate crime unless severely repressive measures are adopted by the authorities. If the reputation of the fair is to be retained for our harbour something must be done immediately. There is no need to get into a state of panic; but it is obvious that unless the Colonial authorities cooperate with the Chinese authorities piracy and robbery will be of nightly occurrence, and the junk trade of the port will be seriously compromised.

On Wednesday the Chi Wo Company hired the launch "Fi Wan" to some men for the purpose of towing a so-laden junk from Laichikok to Aberdeen. There were the master and four of a crew on board. One launch in addition to the hirers. From Laichikok the launch steered in the direction of Aberdeen; but when off Green Island, revolvers were drawn upon the crew, who were ordered below. Here they were imprisoned until Saturday, when one of the men ventured on deck, finding the launch was in a bay near Castle Peak in the Canton River, and that their assailants had disappeared. The junk's cargo, which is supposed to have consisted of arms or opium, or some other valuable contraband, had been removed in the interval. During their two days' imprisonment, the crew of the launch received no food. One of the crew made his way to Hongkong, and reported the affair; another launch was sent out on Sunday night, and the "Fi Wan" was picked up on Sunday morning and towed into the Harbour. Before leaving, the pirates or smugglers removed all the coal and rendered the engines of the "Fi Wan" unworkable. It is somewhat of a mystery how the launch with its tow managed to escape the vigilance of the Chinese cruisers at the mouth of the river.

The other case reported by the *Chinese Mail* this morning is even more audacious. On Friday last, the 17th inst., two junks named "On Hop Shun" and "Yi Lien Hing" left Ho Hokong Harbour in charge of a steam launch. The junks were loaded with valuable cargo, and carried a large number of passengers. Soon after the junks left the harbour, in the Canton River, near the Boccos Tigris forts, the launch master found he could not proceed further on account of the shallow state of the river, so he anchored for the night. About two o'clock on Saturday morning, a gang of robbers boarded the junks, frightened the passengers and crew by the display of revolvers, and formidable looking swords, and plundered all the cargo, baggage and money of considerable value on board. The passengers relieved of jewellery, money and valuable clothing, one man losing the script for 200 shares in the Kaipin coal mines. No resistance was offered; and in consequence of the darkness the people on board the junks have no idea where the robbers came from. It is estimated that the total value of the stolen property was dols 10,000.

These two cases ought to convince the Chinese authorities of the necessity for policing the estuary of the Canton River, and we hope the Hongkong Government will not lose the opportunity of pressing the question on the notice of Sir Claude Macdonald with a view to the alleviation of the difficulties and dangers under which the junk traffic must now be conducted.—*China Mail* Dec. 20

HOW ARE THE AMERICANS TO GOVERN HAWAII.

THE New York *Nation* writes :—One of the objections to annexing Hawaii which Mr. Bryce mentions in his temperate and weighty article in the *Forum*, is the difficulty of our governing such a country, and so, once annexed, they had taken their departure. The point will bear elaboration. It has been entirely blinked in both Houses of Congress—treated as a "mere matter of detail," when it is really the marrow of the whole affair. President Harrison recommended the Senate to ratify his treaty of annexation, saying that the Hawaiians, as respects the form of their subsidiary government, were willing to trust "the just and benevolent intentions of the United States." Mr. McKinley, for his part, was content to leave all such puzzles to "the wisdom of Congress." But the only way we can recognise just and benevolent intentions is in some form of expression, and the wisdom of Congress we can all believe in more easily when, with Alice in Wonderland, we see it written down. Instead of dodging or deferring the question of governing the islands, it should go under the first question of all.

Now, the first thing that confronts us when we come to this "mere matter of detail" (which is, as usual, the real crux of the business), is the fact that the Hawaiian Government confesses that the inhabitants of the islands are not capable of governing themselves. This is official. In the report of the Hawaiian Senate committee, which was adopted at the same time the treaty was ratified, it was explicitly stated that "good government cannot be permanently maintained in these islands without aid or assistance from without." If this be true—and for be it from us to question an official deliverance of the Hawaiian Senate—it is, or ought to be, a fatal bar to annexation. The theory of our Government, from the Ordinance of 1787 down, has been that the expansion of the United States was to be solely by the addition of self-governing communities. Saying nothing now of ubiquity of territory, it is safe to affirm that if, at any time in the first one hundred years of our government, a group of 100,000 people had come confessing their inability to govern themselves, and asking us to take care of them, they would have been sent about their business with scorn. They would have been told that this nation is a federation of self-governing States, and that to admit a State unable to govern itself was nonsense.

What government machinery have we to set up in Hawaii? Obviously only the Government of State or else of a Territory. But nobody now urges the admission of Hawaii as a State. The alternative of a Territorial government seems easy, but is not. We have a great body of special acts and general legislation affecting Territories, but it may be searched from end to end, from the Ordinance of 1787 down to the admission of Oklahoma in 1895, without finding the shadow of a warrant for any such government as the circumstances of Hawaii require. In every case the expectation has been that a local government was to be set up by universal suffrage—and that kind of government it is confessed on all hands, cannot be set up in Hawaii. If universal suffrage were to rule there, the islands would vote against annexation itself.

THE investiture on the 14th instant at Government House, Calcutta, will be a record affair, as some thirty gentlemen will be invested and decorated with the orders of the Star of India and Indian Empire.

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A WELL-BRED girl thanks the man who gives her a seat in a crowded car in a quiet and not in an effusive manner. Trainer in a quiet and not in an effusive manner. She does not accept a valuable present from any man unless she expects to marry him She does not talk loud in public places.

One of the [illegible] seems to be [illegible] so-called scientists whose chief pleasure in life, has found it to disturb all our familiar relations of polite expression and out a new evil. This is the "smelling by discoursing [illegible]." He says that women by continually a particular use of their faces over the scent-bottle contract ing expression [illegible] unattainable and by no means becoming of countenance.

By your insinuating manner (says a lady writer) you can very easily make yourself disliked. Somebody has just been introduced to you and half disliked. Somebody has just said you give a stiff [illegible] you and instead of bowing pleasantly a haughty bow that makes a shy woman feel unmannerly. Or you [illegible] anything but a pleasant [illegible] and manner but to have cause in to see your mother [illegible] opinion of you. Suppose one wishes to present you to another, some old friend and she curl your lips, don't want to [illegible] her. You owe your friend loyalty from curiosity. Promise to go, but at last yield principle not very finely dessed, no [illegible] the lady you meet social affairs as you like you [illegible] can she chatter about society's causes you speaking [illegible] friends to, but treat manner, and making her feel [illegible] anything but comfortable.

What will the woman of the next century be? An eminent Frenchman, replying to this question, writes :—I am ignorant and cannot presume to [illegible] question, writes : but I wish solely that she may resemble [illegible] no oracle woman of to-day such as [illegible] remains [illegible] the French have often encountered among the [illegible] and such as I hope, but nevertheless [illegible] working [illegible] fortunate perwonderfully instructed, but intelligent; [illegible] people, not but good and sensible; knowing that [illegible] romantic, above all a sacred compact, to which she will [illegible] faithful, also that it imposes duties that little [illegible] be faithful become joyes to her. Such a woman does [illegible] little find the law badly made, it is a joy to her to [illegible] not tected, and she obeys with pleasure, knowing [illegible] proshe holds a proper influence over her husband and that has a voice in the family councils. She loves without grand demonstration, but with a sentiment honest, [illegible] and deep, in the good days as well as the bad. If she is deceived she suffers cruelly but in silence fearing the scandal; tries to bring back the unfaithful, mostly excuses, and knows how to pardon. When she is sure of her husband she is admirable in her happy confidence. In general, she is not a devotee, but has enough religion to give to her children a Christian education, knowing that they will retain sufficient to teach them kindness to others and resignation to sustain them in their sorrows.

Whenever one looks on Signora Duse the great Italian actress one cannot help realizing that her figure, expression, and gestures reveal the artist born. Her father and mother were actors, in fact, comedians. The latter especially was great in his profession, and made a whole generation laugh. He left such a name behind him that even to-day a lane in the picturesque little town of Chioggia, his native place, called Calle Duse. Eleanora's mother, although her name was Enrichetta, a great historical name was a simple peasant. Her daughter was born in 1859, during a journey the mother was taking with her husband to Venice. To convey the infant to church for baptism she was put in a crystal basket, and the procession started, headed by the priest. The Austrian soldiers then occupying Venetia thinking it was a procession with the relics of some saint, presented arms, whereupon her father exclaimed :—" Long live Italy!" that, an armed force rendering homage to our child! She will have a glorious future." The beginning, however, was not very promising. The early childhood and painful surroundings her father often unable to provide even food for his family and her mother dividing her life between the nursery and the dressing room at the hospital. At four years of age Eleanora, Adelaide Ristori, was on the stage, but at fourteen, when her mother died, she had not sufficient courage to buy a black dress, and was obliged to be satisfied with a crape band on her sleeve. Her life at this period was a most difficult one, another artist's loss unfortunate, such as Desclee who sang in the streets; Zaccone, who recited in the environs of Milan, living in a hut, and spending the summer himself; and Novelli, perhaps the best known young Italian actor, who lived for long by making wigs for his companions. Signora Duse herself, at an age when still a young girl she recited "Romeo and Juliet" with Pitotto, and she remembers they wept more because of the jealous rage of the latter than because of the story. Later she had climbed the ladder of fame, and now rivals, if she does not surpass, the great Bernhardt.

The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* tells how Madame Sarah Bernhardt (who is now playing the part of a factory girl in a new Parisian play) is haunted by a woman. The account is reported to have said :—" Do not be astonished (writes the correspondent) at my [illegible] Bernhardt adds that she has been for some time past insulted and abused in the most violent manner by [illegible] person to whom she has never spoken, and has placed the matter in the hands of the judicial authorities. Her enemy is the relative of a woman who for a long time figured in no question an official deliverance of the Hawaiian Senate—is it, or ought to be, a fatal bar to annexation. The theory of our Government, from the